THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 103. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Democracy in Delaware.

How it Would Secure the Colored Vote.

The Latest from Richmond.

The Wreck of the Oneida.

Where the Blame Rests.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

"DYING, EGYPT, DYING."

Whitewashed Trickery—The Ring Writing Anonymous Letters to the Colored People.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of last evening says:—

At a meeting of colored citizens of this city, at Bethel Church on Tuesday evening, a document was produced, which we print below, to show to what means the enemies of freedom and manhood suffrage are willing to resort. They are now writing anonymous letters to the colored people, urging them to take various steps, such as, it is hoped, will prejudice in the public mind the exercise of the colored citizens' right of suffrage. The letter referred to was handed to a committee, consisting of John W. Layton, Levi Anderson, and Charles Mason, to publish. It is as follows:—

Washington April 21 1870

Dear Sirs
To Mr Levi Anderson Daniel Anderson
Thomas Walker Bennet Hill Abraham
Blake Spencer Williams Daniel Veasy
That you meet in committee and write and take
To each free school in the city of Wilmington on
The 2 day of may each one of you two coulered
Children to each school and demand seats and
If you are refused leave those children and see
If they dare to turn them out I had an intervew
Senitor Sumner and Morton on the subject and
They say that is the way to do
And if we dont succeed action shall be taken
On it immediately
Please keep those doing secret till the morning
Arrives there would be croweds at the schools bad
Feeling pervail
I am in publick business and it might injure me if
Known secrecy must be observed till the object is
Accomplished
Your friend an well wisher
God speed you

It will be noticed that this is headed "Washington." But the envelope bears the post-office stamp, "Wilmington, Del.," showing that it emanated from no other locality than this, and that the sneaking writer covered up his tracks very poorly, indeed. It was directed to "Mr. Levi Anderson Coulerd, Wilmington, Del."

We have had in our charge for some weeks a missive quite similar in its character, to which we will call attention, in connection with the above. It is a printed circular, addressed "To the Colored Voters of New Castle County," urging them to present candidates for office, at this election, and was sent through the mail to a colored man at Middletown. It may have come from the same source as the former letter, since it, too, is postmarked at Wilmington. Certain plain "ear-marks" about it, readily noticed by a printer, indicate that it came from the *Gazette* office. How many hundred copies were distributed we are not able to state.

We print it in full, as follows:

To the Colored Voters of New Castle county:—It is claimed by the Republican party that, with the aid of our votes at the next election, the Democratic party can be defeated throughout this State. If this be true, then the Republican party will secure to themselves certain offices, viz., the Governor, Representatives in Congress, United States Senator, Legislature, Levy Court, Sheriff, and the appointment of Collectors and Constables, etc., etc. Now, my brethren, if we hold such power in our hands, why should we be excluded from having some of the offices? In view of such facts, I urge it upon you to concentrate your votes upon one of our own race for the office of Sheriff of this county, and demand a pledge from the Republican party that we shall have a fair portion of the appointments of collectors and constables, in consideration of casting our votes for their party. The constitutional amendment, which confers upon us the right to vote, also gives us the right to hold office. Therefore, I make the earnest appeal to you all, that we demand our rights, viz.:—A fair portion of the offices we are asked to bestow upon others. Respectfully submitted by a COLORED VOTER.

New Castle County, March 14, 1870.

These are low-lived tricks. The authors of these letters were not bold enough to stand forward in their proper persons as friends and advisers of the colored people, but they are mean and despicable enough to urge them, by these anonymous letters, to take these steps, which it is hoped will injure the Republican cause, weaken its numbers, and put the ring once more in power over the State, not only to oppress the white people, but to continue in force the infamous "black laws" which they have bound upon the limbs of the colored people. In their days of power they oppressed the weak openly; now they seek to betray them by cowardly and unmanly means. Either plan is infamous.

But it is satisfactory to be able to record how utterly these tactics fail of success. The colored people thoroughly comprehend the situation. They understand that the success of the Democratic party is the success of Prejudice, Disfranchisement, and Injustice. They stand fairly and squarely by the Republican party, and the efforts of these anonymous snakes will fail of effect. The poison from their hidden fangs is easily detected.

THE RICHMOND HORROR.

The Feeling in the City—A Season of Gloom.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday says:—

Yesterday was one of gloom; but it brightly displayed the virtue of resignation amongst a stricken people. The merchants voluntarily closed their stores. The funeral processions were seen at every hour wending their way to the churches and burial-places; and these signs of distress, with the addition of tolling bells, told that there was woe and agony in the city. The day was one of the saddest we have ever seen.

The number of burials overtaxed the undertakers, and there were not enough carriages to accommodate the processions. Hacks and hearses were driven at quick speed, and funerals trod so closely upon one another that there was much delay—some being thrown out of time an hour or more waiting for vehicles.

The assemblage on the square was very large; but the officers and speakers being placed in the south porch of the Capitol, and the people ranged on the Square upon a level, some twenty feet below those who addressed them, the sympathy between the hearers and the speakers was not very lively. True, the sentiments of those above and those below were kindred and devout. Had they not been, the speakers could hardly have aroused the fire of their audience, addressing it to so much disadvantage. But dumb show to the stricken heart is as impressive as words.

Never did a people show a more profound and proper sense of public distress. The great mass presumed not to interpret Providence. They know that death, come how and when it may, is solemn and admonitory, and never to be treated with irreverence. It is the debt that all must pay, and since it levels all men, it arouses a common sympathy and charity amongst the human family thus bound to one irrevocable fate. When it comes in a wholesale manner, and suddenly envelopes a community in woe, the lesson is so much the stronger. But whatever be the purpose of Providence it is certainly beyond our divination; and whatever it be, we fulfil our duty by bowing submissively and recognizing our dependence on God, and by cherishing the kindly and charitable emotions which such a proof of our common humanity and infirmity so impressively teaches. But whether the calamity come in the burning of a theatre or a church, the falling of the floor of a court-room, or the engulfing of a ship-load of emigrants, it is the grossest impiety in man to attempt to interpret the Divine Will beyond that lesson that is so dear to all mankind, that so chastens pride and self-conceit, and so subdues the vile passions of men—the lesson of death and of that helplessness of us all in sudden calamity. Beyond this simple lesson, and the humble and pious submission to it, man cannot go without involving himself in inextricable contradictions, and displaying a self-conceit that shows he at least fails entirely to profit by the Providential admonition.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS.

An Escaped Captive's Personal Reminiscences of His Capture, Imprisonment, and Escape.

Having lately had a visit from a young Greek just escaped from the custody of the brigands in the mountains of Thessaly, I think it will not be uninteresting to your readers to give a short account of his capture, captivity, and escape. He is one of four brothers, possessors of coasting vessels and inhabitants of Kariza, a village situated at the foot of Mount Ossa. It appears that two of his brothers and another inhabitant of Kariza were returning to their homes from the sea coast, a walk of about an hour. They had got about half way, and had reached a spot romantic in its solitude and abounding in rocks and trees, when they were suddenly surrounded by eight brigands, who appeared as if by magic from their hiding-places, armed to the teeth—this well-known phrase in this case being literally verified, as the brigands carried their swords between their teeth ready for action, in case the guns which they held in their hands levelled at their victims should miss fire, or prove insufficient for their deadly work should any resistance be made. In this case, however, it was impossible, as only one of the brothers had a revolver, which was loaded with shot instead of ball. The brigands forthwith despoiled them of 100 liras, which they had in their possession, and made prisoners of two of them—viz., the youngest brother, aged twenty-one years, as they said he would be able to walk the best, and the companion of the brother, aged about thirty years.

There seems to have been some fatality in the family of the elder of the captives in thus falling into the hands of brigands, as about ten years ago his father was in the church of Kariza, with the greater part of the villagers, when it was surrounded by brigands. In trying to effect his escape, as, being about the richest person in the village, he feared being taken prisoner, he fled to the roof of the church, and was there shot by the brigands, who, nevertheless, got a good round sum from the brother of the victim, who was unaware at the time of what had occurred. Seven years after this event the brother who had been thus duped and had been led to pay so much money, and which had reduced the family very much in circumstances, was taken prisoner by the brigands, who, not being satisfied with the £500 given them as ransom, cut off half of each of his ears.

The captors, with their two prisoners, made their escape to the mountains in the neighborhood, and for two days continued their flight night and day, and for two more days they did not rest except at night. During this time they managed to reach the rocky heights of Mount Othrys, which form the frontiers of Greece and Turkey, where they remained in comparative security for eighteen days. I am informed there are other brigands who infest this chain of mountains in parties of twelve and twenty-five, amounting in all to about one hundred. The brigands lived well in their mountainous retreat. Lamb and mutton, which they roasted by their fires, figs and other fruit, milk, wines, etc., formed their daily fare, and in the evening they sang their robber songs, and seemed to enjoy themselves very much in their rocky abode. The two prisoners were kept bound night and day, but not so as to prevent their walking, otherwise they were well treated, with the exception of the cruel threats that the brigands assured them they would carry out if the ransom were not paid. They at first demanded 4000 liras—1000 from each of the four brothers—as ransom for the younger of the prisoners, but afterwards they reduced their demand to 2000 liras, of which they informed the brothers at Kariza by letter, threatening to cut off the ears and nose of their prisoner if they did not fully comply with the demand. Before the answer came, and after the prisoners had been twenty-two days with their inexorable captors, it appears one night, having, probably, drunk more wine than usual, they became very drowsy and slept soundly, those who were on watch not excepted. The younger and more vigorous captive, pretending at first to sleep soundly, now seized upon this opportunity and made his escape to Armyros, where a friendly hand cut his bonds, and whence he proceeded to Volo on horseback. Having previously informed his brothers by letter of his escape, and of the unfortunate drowsiness of his fellow-prisoner, who still remained with his captors, and for whom they demanded 1000 liras as ransom, he left Volo by steamer for Salonica, where he arrived on Friday, the 1st inst., and visited his relations there—the family with whom I am at present residing. The evening was spent in rejoicings, and among those present who were overjoyed to see the return of the one who was given up for lost none was more merry than the escaped captive. —*London Times.*

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Thrilling Adventures of a Diver Who Visited the Oneida—Verification of the Testimony of the Saved.

On the 24th day of February the "borrowed" steamship Aroostook, with Charles and J. S. Lougee, practical and experienced divers from San Francisco, went to where the Oneida lies in 123 feet of water. After the usual preparations had been concluded, and, by sounding, it had been ascertained that the deck of the Oneida was 103 feet beneath the surface of the bay; after every caution had been given to eight strong sailors to keep the air-pump constantly in motion, and allow not an instant of time of stoppage to occur, as thereby depended the life of the bold diver; after Charley Lougee had been helmeted and shut from air, except that supplied through the slender tube of coiled rubber, with a life-line around his body and leaden clogs to his feet, with "Good-bye" and "God bless you" from all aboard, he was dropped over the side, and slowly disappeared in the blue waves, while a nervous tremor shot through our frame as we realized the fearful risk undertaken by that man who was seeking for truth in over one hundred feet of water.

Away to the leeward, borne by side and wind, came floating bubbles to the surface—life-signals from below. The men at the pump were laboring manfully, but becoming fatigued, attempted to change for fresh hands, and there was a stop. "Great God! you will murder my brother! Quick! for Heaven's sake, quick!" And as the men recommenced the revolutions of the air-pump, the elder Lougee, with blanched face and trembling lip, gave a signal on the life-line below. For an instant there came no response, and the face of that brother seemed to turn to marble; but then we saw too quick motions from the submarine station, and knew it was the welcome signal of "all right," and then Lougee turned to the men at the wheel, who came so near sending both below, and simply said:—"My only brother's life depends upon your efforts in keeping that pump in motion—stop again at your peril." The calm face and passionate eye told those men not to stop again, and with Lieutenant Tanner close by, they kept at work until stopped by orders from Lougee.

Meantime, while we were on the deck of that "sand-pan," counting the tedious moments which lengthened to half an hour. Charley Lougee was searching the Oneida at the tremendous depth mentioned. At last came the signal for "surface," and instantly the life-line was put in motion; slowly came the coiling hemp and rubber on deck, and at last, away in the deep blue waves, came in sight the diver, shrouded and panoplied in weird garments. As he came to the surface he reached Minister DeLong a sword and lacquered box, and then was his helmet loosed, and our party crowded around to hear of the gallant ship. Among our party were many of the survivors of the Oneida; among them were William Crowninshield, Captain Clark, Master Yates, and Dr. James Suddards, who were intensely excited to learn the tiding.

Said the diver:—"The water for the first seventy feet was quite clear, as the sun gave excellent light, and although my supply of air was once choked for an instant, I reached the deck of the ship just astern of the mizzen-mast, and close by the mess room hatch; the side was ebbing quite strong, and I was compelled to hold to lines from the rigging to keep from being swept forward. I first examined the side of the ship; she was cut from the mizzen rigging (at an angle of about forty degrees) across the whole stern of the ship, her timbers, far below the water-line, being crushed and broken, the captain's cabin cut in two, the wheel and steering gear all carried away, and, in fact, the whole side and end of the ship, stove in or cut away. The ship is heading southwest, and sits upright on the bottom, and is making sand slowly. I laid down on the deck and peered over the broken end into the cabin, but did not dare trust my air-line in contract with the jagged timbers. The guns and armament, except one, are all in place aft; but I did not go forward, as I was afraid of entanglement in the rigging." Turning to Crowinshield, he said:—"Your evidence, which I read, described almost exactly the injury, except that she was cut deeper than you could have known." Lougee expressed the belief that it will be impracticable to raise the ship, but that the splendid battery, personal effects, etc., can be saved if the Government sees proper.

By this survey the testimony of the living is verified, and the memory of the dead without a stain, for the position of the ship as found, and the positions of both the Oneida and Bombay, as testified to by the navigating officers, show that it was impossible for the captain of the Bombay to have ever seen the red light of the Oneida, and that the order of "Port your helm," by Captain Eyre, was wrong, and the "Starboard, hard-a-starboard" of Master Yates was right.—*Correspondence Sacramento Bee.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Our Squadrons.

The Volunteers' Revolt in Cuba.

American Claims on Mexico.

Suicide of a Distinguished Man.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval News.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Commander Walker informs the Navy Department that he arrived, in the United States steamer Sabine, at Funchal, Madeira, on the 3d instant, six days from Gibraltar, and was to sail on the 7th for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. All well on board.

Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding the European fleet, was at Spezzia, in his flagship, the Franklin, on the 6th instant.

The United States steamer Frolic, Commander Henry Wilson, left New York on the 20th and Portsmouth, N. H., on the 23d instant, for her station on the fishing-grounds in the vicinity of Prince Edward's Island.

The New Cuban Revolt.

Intelligence was received yesterday from Admiral Poor that the volunteers had taken charge of Morro Castle, Havana, and the revolt was on the increase. He has also transmitted despatches from President Baez stating that Cabral had been defeated, and that there were ten Haytians among the prisoners.

Resignations Accepted.

The resignation of Midshipmen R. S. Graham and William Glough, at the Naval Academy, have been accepted.

The Upshur Court-martial

will doubtless conclude its duties to-day. Yesterday the argument for the defense was closed. Mr. Bell, the Judge Advocate, will to day make the closing argument in behalf of the Government. The evidence adduced fully proves that Commander Upshur paid the sum of thirteen hundred dollars for his son's appointment to the Naval Academy, but what the action of the court will be in the matter cannot yet be definitely decided upon.

The Darien Survey.

Secretary Robeson was yesterday informed that the Saranac had arrived at Panama after visits to various Mexican ports, and was *en route* to Palanola. The officers and crews of all the vessels were well.

The Red River Question.

The statement that the United States steamer Michigan had been sent to Detroit to watch the movements of the English expedition to the Red River country, and that her commander is instructed not to allow the British forces to cross the United States territory, is without foundation. The British authorities have not applied for permission to move troops, nor do they intend to violate international law, rumors, statements, etc., to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Mexican Claims.

The Fifth Auditor is informed by Hon. Caleb Cushing that the number of claims of Americans against Mexico exceeds one thousand, and about the same number have been filed by Mexicans against this country. The amount of reclamations on both sides is reckoned at several millions of dollars.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Artillery School Commencement—Names of the Graduates—Conferring of Degrees—General Sherman Not Present—The Ceremonies and Festivities.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 28.—The graduating ceremonies of the Artillery School, United States army, took place last evening, in the lecture room, at 8 o'clock, and was attended by a large and select audience. General Barry and the staff of the school occupying the main stand. Captain Fields read a very interesting essay on "Napoleon I." Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds' essay on the "Influence of Steam and Electricity on the Operations of War" was also a very interesting one.

After the reading of the essays was completed, Major-General Barry informed the audience that it had been his hope and expectation that the occasion would have been honored, as it was last year, by the presence of the General of the army; that he had also good reason to hope that the Honorable the Secretary of War would do the school the honor of a visit at this time, but that almost at the last moment he had received letters from these distinguished officers, informing him that the pressure of their public duties in Washington would unfortunately prevent their attendance. General Barry stated that they had charged him, in expressing their regrets, to convey to the officers of the school, and to those just graduating, their commendation of the exertion made, and their great interest in the purposes and accomplishments of the Artillery School.

The following officers were then called up in the order of their standing on the general merit roll, and were handed their diplomas:—Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, 1st Artillery; First Lieutenant C. E. Kilbourne, 2d Artillery; Second Lieutenant F. T. Webster, 1st Artillery; First Lieutenant R. D. Potts, 3d Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. H. Whistler, 5th Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Artillery; Brevet Captain E. Field, 4th Artillery; Brevet Major O. H. Howard, 5th Artillery; Brevet Major H. C. Cushing, 4th Artillery; Brevet Major W. O. Graves, 2d Artillery; Brevet Captain J. B. Eaton, 2d Artillery; Brevet Major J. R. Brinkley, 5th Artillery; First Lieutenant T. H. B. Councelman, 1st Artillery; Brevet Major D. H. Kinzie, 5th Artillery; Brevet Captain B. S. Humphrey, 1st Artillery.

There were five other officers in the class of this year, but as they had failed to pass a satisfactory examination they received no diplomas. Under the regulations of the school, as established by the War Department, these officers will have to remain at the school for another year.

When the officers had all resumed their seats the following named enlisted men were then called forward:—Corporal Pettit, Battery K, 2d Artillery; Private Danter, Battery H, 1st Artillery; Sergeant-Major Reese, Battery K, 2d Artillery; Sergeant Ellsworth, Battery E, 3d Artillery; Sergeant Baker, Battery G, 1st artillery.

In a few appropriate remarks General Barry complimented these enlisted men for their proficiency in their studies of the past winter, a proficiency which he stated, in the judgment of the staff of the school, entitled them to be ranked the first five in their class of thirty-six non-commissioned officers. He then handed to each one, as a testimonial, a gold pen and pencil case, or a handsomely bound book. This incident of the evening, which was not announced in the programme, and which was entirely unexpected by any one, brought forth prolonged applause from the audience. Quiet having been restored, General Barry then addressed the graduating class.

The band of the Artillery School then struck up a galop; the hall was cleared and dancing inaugurated, which was kept up to a late hour. The graduating class all leave on a day or two for new fields of duty. Some go North, some South, and many to the Pacific Coast. The new class for the ensuing year is now arriving, and will get to work in good shape about the 10th instant.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Distinguished Suicide.

BOSTON, April 30.—The man found in a field at Belmont on Monday last, and who subsequently died in the City Hospital, proves to be Zerah Colburn, a talented English engineering mechanic. He was at one time editor and proprietor of the London *Engineer*, but had resided in this country several years. The coroner's inquest upon his remains resulted in a verdict of suicide while labering under aberration of mind.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship New York.

NEW YORK, April 30.—As parties interested in the steamer New York may find cause for anxiety in her unexplained delay, the agents furnish the following:—The New York left Bremen, April 13th via Havre, was detained at the latter port until the 21st, and is not due here until Monday or Tuesday next week.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 114⅝; do. 1864, do., 113⅜; do. 1865 do., 114⅜; do. do. new, 112⅜; do. 1867, 112⅛; do. 1868, 112⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 69⅝; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 70½; Cumberland preferred, 31⅞; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 97⅛; Erie, 24; Reading, 102¼; Adams Express, 63⅛; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 123⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 83¼.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 30—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 94. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87⅝; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 85¼. Railways quiet; Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11½d. Sales estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, April 30—11·30 A. M.—Common Rosin quiet. Calcutta Linseed quiet at 60s. 6d.

BREMEN, April 29.—Petroleum closed quiet at 6·21, and at Hamburg at 14·6.

PARIS, April 30.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 74f. 30c.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum opens firm at 53½f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 30—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87⅛; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 85¾. Erie, 19⅛; Illinois Central, 111⅛; Great Western, 27⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—2 P. M.—Cotton closed heavier; middling uplands, 10⅝d.; do. Orleans, 11⅛ @11⅜d. The sales have been 8000 bales, including 1000 bales for speculation and export. Beef, 109s. Lard quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Henry Reichard's Sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

A motion for reconsideration of the sentence of the perjurer Henry Reichard was this morning disposed of by Judge Paxson as follows:—

An indictment was found against the defendant at the present term of this Court, charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury, to which he pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, the maximum punishment provided by law for this offense. I have been asked to reconsider this sentence with a view to its reduction.

In order that no injustice might be done the defendant, I directed a rule to reconsider the sentence to be entered, and have given the subject such consideration as I deemed its importance demanded. This being the last day of the term, it is proper to dispose of the rule now.

The defendant became bail before me for one Catharine Waite, who was charged with arson. The District Attorney was present, under notice, and examined him carefully under oath touching his competency to go bail. He gave his name, a statement of the real estate he owned, and produced the deeds showing the title to be recorded, and stated that the property was clear of any encumbrance. His story was perfectly straight, apparently truthful, and I accepted him as bail, which was duly entered and Mrs. Waite released from prison.

Within an hour after his examination before me, the whole story told by Reichard was shown to be false. The name he gave was an assumed one. He did not own a foot of ground anywhere, and the deed he produced was borrowed for the occasion. A bench warrant was immediately issued for the re-arrest of Mrs. Waite, and also a warrant against Reichard upon the charge of perjury. Both of the parties were arrested the same evening and lodged in jail. Reichard pleaded guilty, and was sentenced, as above stated, and a few days thereafter Mrs. Waite was tried upon the charge of arson and acquitted. I am now asked to reconsider Reichard's sentence, because,

First. Mrs. Waite having been acquitted by the jury, it appears that he committed perjury in becoming bail for an *innocent* person; and

Second. That he was a mere dupe of other persons, and was induced to commit the crime under the belief or assurance that he could make a large sum of money by the transaction.

I am unable to see the force of these reasons. His offense had nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Waite. His perjury is just as complete and the crime as great as though she had been convicted and sentenced for the arson. It is sufficient that she was charged with a high crime—one that in some of the States is yet punished with death—and the defendant attempted to take the prisoner out of the hands of the Court by means of perjury. He succeeded for a brief period, and but for the vigilance and promptness of Assistant District-Attorney Pratt and the Court Clerk, Mr. Galton, would have been entirely successful. And it is no palliation of his offense that Mrs. Waite was acquitted of the crime with which she was charged. And if there were any force in this view of the case, we must not lose sight of the fact that the evidence upon the trial of the arson bore very hard upon Mrs. Waite.

I have no doubt the jury acted from conscientious motives and upon the best lights they had. I desire to cast no censure upon them, but I am free to say that if they had come to a different conclusion the Court would have had no hesitation in sustaining their verdict. The case was tried with great care and ability upon the part of Assistant District Attorney Pratt, and no point was omitted in the proofs laid before the jury, or in the arguments enforcing those facts. The Commonwealth's officers did their whole duty in this as in every other case which they have tried before me. But it is most unreasonable to hold that Mrs. Waite's jury were not satisfied of her guilt beyond all reasonable doubt, that we should have any question of Reichard's guilt, when his perjury was committed in open court, detected within an hour, and stands confessed by his plea.

It may be that Reichard was the dupe of some one else in this matter. But the man who could stand up in open court, as this man did, and go through with his false story, without the moving of a muscle or a change of countenance, can hardly be a novice in crime. I watched his face closely at the time, and I never saw an instance of such perfect coolness and assurance in the commission of such an offense. That he has been disappointed in the result is possible, and even probable. But if men will allow themselves to be put forward as "dupes" in such transactions as this, it is time they understood the severe penalty they will have to pay in case of detection and conviction. A man who commits perjury for pay is hardly entitled to merciful consideration as a dupe, or for the reason that his crime has not been as profitable as he anticipated.

This man's punishment was heavy, but his offense was heavy also. He has not even the poor excuse of being tempted by self interest to swear falsely in a proceeding to which he was a party. It was committed in a bold attempt *to obstruct the administration of public justice.* And because it was so committed, and because this offense has become so common as to require prompt and severe treatment, I administered to this defendant the full measure of the law. It falls heavily upon him, and I would gladly lighten the blow if I could do so consistently; but the interests of society require that this sentence, which was imposed for its protection, should be enforced. Rule discharged.

Counsel for the Park Commissioners.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

A decision was this morning given by Judge Peirce settling that Messrs Joshua Spering and Joseph K. Fletcher were the legally authorized counsel for the Park Commissioners under the appointment of City Solicitor Worrel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, April 30, 1870.

The city money market retains the moderate activity noted for several days past, with a slight improvement in the demand to-day both for call and time accommodations. The balances at the banks, however, are quite liberal, with a corresponding ease in the rates. There is, moreover, an ample supply of funds at the usual private sources, and borrowers find no difficulty in supplying their wants at the stereotyped rates. The enhanced value of stocks tends to make lenders cautious in negotiating this class of loans, but with due allowances for inflation and possible depreciation in values, they operate very freely and no pressure is felt in the market.

The gold market is less active and rather weak this morning; sales at the opening were made at at 114⅜, and subsequently at 115, but about noon it had fallen to 114⅝, and sold at that figure.

Government bonds are in some demand, and, as compared with last night, prices show an advance, but they have not recovered the point reached on Thursday.

The stock market was again active and prices were strong. State loans were in good demand; sales of the 5s, coupons, at 103, and 6s, third series, at 110. City 6s were quiet but steady at yesterday's figures.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 51⅝@51⅞, principally at the latter figure; Pennsylvania was weaker; sales at 58@58⅛; Lehigh Valley was taken at 55⅜; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 42¾.

Canal shares were quiet, but there was some demand for Schuylkill preferred, which sold at 17@17⅜, b. o. Miscellaneous shares were held firmly, and the only sales were Hestonville Passenger Railway shares at 13¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

300 sh Read..b60.52 1-16 | 100 sh Read R..3d. 51⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$27000 Pa 6s 2 se.....110 | 6 sh Penna R.1s.c. 58¾
$1000 Pa Cp 5s.....103 | 150 do.....c. 58½
$2000 Read 6s, 44-80. 93 | 100 do.....c. 58¾
$5000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s | 72 do....1s.c. 58
c.lots. 93½ | 1700 sh Read R...1s. 51⅝
$10000 Phil & E 6s.1s. | 100 do.....s5. 51⅝
b3.. 90 | 200 do.....1s. 58⅛
$6000 do..... 90 | 500 do..... 51⅜
$3000 Phila & Erie.. | 100 do.....c. 51⅜
85wn.... 91½ | 900 do.....s10. 51⅝
$1000 do..... 91½ | 100 do..... 51⅜
$1000 do..... 91⅝ | 1 sh Leh V R..... 56
$5000 O C & A R 6s 79¾ | 40 do..... 53⅞
$100 City 6s, N.c.102¾ | 10 do..... 56⅞
100 sh Hestonv'e.b5. 13⅜ | 300 sh O C & A R. 42¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1100 Leh R 6s..... 91 | 500 sh Read R...1s.51·44
$500 City 6s, New.102¾ | 500 do ..1s.s60. 51
100 sh Penna Rls..c 58 | 300 do..... 51⅜
2 do.....c. 58 | 100 do.....51·44
100 sh Read.....s5.51·44 | 1000 do..... 51⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, 3d se....110 | 26 sh W Phila RR.. 61¼
$1000 N Penna 7s.. 91⅛ | 14 sh Leh V R...1s. 55⅞
2 sh Penna R...c. 57⅜ | 11 do..... 56
100 do.....c. 58 | 1 sh N Cent R.... 45⅜
2 do.....c. 58 | 4 sh O C & A R.... 42½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅞@115⅛; do., 1864, 113⅞@114; do., 1865, 114@114⅛; do., July, 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. do., 1867, 112⅞@113⅛; 1868, 112⅞@113⅛; do., 10-40s, 108@108⅜; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@112⅛. Gold, 114⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; do., 1862, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 1864, 113⅞@113⅞; do. 1865, 114@114⅛; do. 1865, new, 112⅝@112⅝; do. 1867, do. 112⅞@113; do. 1868, do., 112⅞@113⅛; 10-40s, 108@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@112; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅛@114⅜; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $920@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@780.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....114⅞ | 11·10 A. M.....114⅝
10·10 " .....115 | 11·36 " 114⅝
10·12 " .....114⅝ | 12·16 P. M.....114⅝
10·50 " 114⅜

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was strong at the opening, in answer to a further advance in the rates of exchange; but upon the discovery that the street transactions in sterling were an eighth to a quarter per cent. below the nominal market there were free sales, under which the price of gold fell off from 115⅛ to 114¾. The transactions were again heavy and the decline brought in buyers again, under which there was a rally to 115⅛, the advance being stimulated by the renewed report from Washington, that the Banking Committee would introduce no measure likely to produce contraction. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $400,000 on account of the May interest, making a total of $7,000,000 so far.

"The rates in the gold loan market were irregular, ranging as high as 6 per cent. and down to 1⅛ per cent for carrying, with exceptional transactions at flat for borrowing.

"The leading bankers advanced the rate for sixty-day sterling bills to 109¾, but a great many bills bought at lower figures by dealers in this class of speculative investment came upon the market, so that street tranfactions 'out of second hands' occurred at 109⅛@109¾.

"The demand for money was more active to-day, and in some instances borrowers on stock collaterals paid 6 per cent., but the bulk of business on miscellaneous securities was at 5 per cent., and on Government collaterals at 4 to 5 per cent. Commercial paper was without new features.

"The Government market declined three-eighths to a half per cent. on sales to realize the recent advance and on sales against an expected return of bonds from Europe, the decline in gold rendering the market heavy at the noon and afternoon boards. The lower prices brought in fresh buyers from the banks and moneyed corporations who had been waiting for a reaction, and under these purchases the market closed up strong again. The dealings in Governments at the board, on the street, and over the counter must have reached several millions."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 30.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and may be quoted at $8·50@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at $6·25@7 and Flaxseed at $2·20@2·25.

The Flour market is moderately active at yesterday's quotations. There is very little inquiry for shipment, but the home consumers purchase quite freely. 1200 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·75, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $5·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are light, and for this description a steady inquiry prevails, but inferior lots are difficult of sale even at a concession. Sales of 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·27@1·35; some Delaware at $1·40, and 400 bushels choice Genessee white at $1·55. Rye is steady at $1·03@1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at a further decline. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow in the cars, from store, and afloat at $1·11@1·12, and white at $1·10. Oats are without change. Sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c., Delaware at 68c., and Western at 61@63c. 1300 bushels Canada West Barley sold at 95c.

Whisky is dull and nominal at $1·04 for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Arg. brig Elise Henriette, Dennel, Montevideo for orders, Souder & Adams.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Mary E. Vancleaf, Jones, Boston, do.
Schr Adeliza, Wright, Savannah, do.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Provincetown, Knight & Sons.
Schr Challenge, Thomas, Newburyport, do.
Schr Cabot, Parker, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Was detained in the bay by fog. Off Morris Liston's, passed brig Shannon, from Cardenas.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig James Davis, Stowers, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr W. S. Mason, McNitt, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Compact, Brandt, 6 days from Dorchester, Md., with lumber to captain.

Schr Julia, Delaney, 12 days from Norfolk, with mdse. to W. M. Baird.

Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Corson, 6 days from Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Massey & Phillips.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Signs of Progress in Turkey.

Another Plot Against Napoleon

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Address of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—At a meeting of the Divan of the Sublime Porte yesterday, the Sultan addressed the councillors on the state of the empire. He reviewed the events and progress of the past year; said the Government would not be satisfied to stop with what had been effected; promised re

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

COVODE'S WAR PATH.

From the N. Y. World.

Unfathomable are the mysteries of creation in spite of Huxley, or else we should have a glimpse of the reasons why slugs and snails and cockroaches, and other creeping venomous things, are inflicted upon us. When, with exultation, we crush a New Jersey mosquito, the conjecture may be pardoned why the buzzing, blood-sucking insect was ever created. So in the moral world, when we read that Covode is about to be snuffed out, we wonder with what aim, in the order of Providence, he was brought into being, and why he has so long been permitted to buzz and, in a small way, to sting.

John Covode, M. C. for the old Nineteenth, now the Twenty-first, district of Pennsylvania, being about to retire to the shades of Westmoreland, issues a farewell address to his constituents. So did Washington and Jackson; and so, but for an accident, would Lincoln have done. It is described by the *Times* as an "interesting letter;" and Forney's dailies shed abundant tears as the Covode luminary goes down, he trusts but for a season. In his valedictory he does not tell us by what means he got into Congress, nor how he has kept himself there. He has nothing to say about the wretched enginery of Know-Nothingism which jerked him, and many like him, into position, nor about his friends Millward and Remak. All this he passes by to give us the necrology of his insignificant radical colleagues, stating, with admirable simplicity, that "while a number of Congressional fire-eaters, such as Barksdale, Keitt, Branch, Zollicoffer, and others were killed, none of the Union members of Congress, except one, fell in battle." Six of those worthies hold, or have held, snug offices—Colfax, Washburne, Burlingame, Spinner, Allison, and Pringle—while but one, Baker, did any fighting. Covode then recites, with much unction, his services in investigating Mr. Buchanan's navy yards, attributing to poor Mr. Lincoln the excessively silly remark that "it finished the Democratic party as a national one;" and winds up in a strain of especial complacency by stating that he and "noble old Ben Wade" and Chandler "of the strong impulses" where te active spirits of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and, "as such, were made the associates of "Lincoln and his Cabinet in matters pertaining to it."

Now, dismissing for the moment the individual Covode, this revelation of the connection of the radical mischief-makers of that committee with the Lincoln Cabinet enables us to say a word, for which we have long sought an opportunity, as to the secret tribunal of whose infamous conduct the American public has but little conception. We have often thought that by and by, when history comes to be written, the Southern soldiers will fare better than those of the North. They, no doubt, had their bickerings and heart-burnings and jealousies quite as hot and as bitter as ours. But they either did not wash their dirty linen at all, or they washed it in private. Not so with us. We had a Congressional committee whose business it was to listen to and record military scandals, and to print them all *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, and now, whenever a Southern or foreign writer seeks for some matter of crimination of the North, he turns to this Covode committee record, and there he finds it in proof. Nowhere is this more manifest than in Eston Cooke's exceedingly clever "Anvil and Hammer." Wade and Covode are his main authorities. It is an interesting subject, and we ask attention to it—especially on the part of candid military students. In a general way, we can say of it that we wonder any prominent man remained in the Federal service at all when subjected to such a supervision. The French Jacobins sent their committees to the front, and when they could catch them, as with Custine and Biron, cut off their heads. Hoche died and Dumouriez ran away. Our Jacobins sate safely at Washington, keeping open house for every fugitive slanderer from the camps, and co-operating "with Lincoln and his Cabinet" in defaming fighting men at a distance. It was not their fault that there was no physical decapitation.

The first matter which these people undertook to investigate was "Bull Run," and it was intended that General McDowell should be the victim. He escaped, however, pretty well, for the committee had an uneasy consciousness that the "On to Richmond" cry had something to do with the reverse; and the jolly Congressmen who had gone to the front with iced champagne and sandwiches, and their wives and daughters, perhaps sure of victory, felt that they were a little responsible for what had happened; and so, as we have said, there was no scape-goat, unless it was Tyler or Patterson. Then General McClellan came on the scene, and from the first moment that he appeared this committee began to revile and disparage him. In his reorganization of the army—and no one now questions his great merit in this—he probably never bestowed a thought on the cable at the capitol. He never thought of them—and did not care a straw what they thought of him. Had he been less of a soldier and more of a Washington *habitae*, it would have been different. Witness the luck of Dahlgren and D. D. Porter, and Meigs, and the varied Coburg ramifications of the District of Columbia! General McClellan's mistake, taking a practical view of the subject, was a double but a very creditable one. He treated the Congressional manipulators with contempt; and yet, with the blindness of a generous spirit, he trusted with entire faith the Executive. He thought Stanton his friend, and he had faith in Mr. Lincoln's jocular sympathy. One reads now with wonder—and no one, we imagine, more so than General McClellan—his joyous, affectionate telegram from Frederick before Sharpsburg:—"My respects to Mrs. Lincoln. Received most enthusiastically by the ladies. Will send you trophies." This after he had been superseded and almost insulted by Lincoln's pet, Pope, and just before Burnside was put in his place. McClellan had too much of the faith of the soldier, and never dreamed that, as we now learn, Covode and Wade were the confidential "associates" of the President and Secretary of War. The first attack on him was for his delay in advancing on Manassas; and in support of this were examined all the correspondents and poets and gossips that were at hand. Mr. Bayard Taylor said his say, telling the committee that Manssssas Junction looked very much like Borodino, as he kindly adds, "in Russia;" and then there was a certain Uriah H. Painter, and all that sort of folks. To what point of degradation this inquiry sank may be seen from one question put by Covode to this man Painter, and his answer:—

Q. Do you know of instances where our wounded soldiers were put in stables and pig-pens, when the rebels had good, comfortable quarters? A. In front of Gaines' house there were five or six buildings. The first one was a kind of pig-pen. The next was a house with brick walls, but had no floor to it. That was used as a hospital by the Twenty-second Massachusetts. They had four men die there in one week. The surgeon complained to me that he wanted something there as a disinfectant, but he couldn't get it. The next building was a large, airy building, and had a nice wooden floor in it. That was used for the Rebel privates.

Q. By whose authority was that done? A. General Andrew Porter always directed these things. The orders were supposed to come from General McClellan, through him.

Such is the poisonous rubbish which goes into history for some Bancroft of the twentieth century to dig up.

After the failure on the Peninsula the cloud of unmerited detraction settled more heavily on McClellan's head, and while Lincoln, serious for once, was invoking God's blessing on him "for saving the army," the President's "associates" at the Capitol were busy with their work of special defamation. Nobody ever thanked him for Antietam, and his near friend, Fitz-John Porter, was sacrificed without a scruple. Holt was at hand to do what the committee directed, and Holt was Lincoln's and Stanton's willing instrument.

Next came Fredericksburg; and when John Cochrane and Newton hurried to Washington to poison anew Lincoln's susceptible mind against Burnside, their earliest visit was to the committee, and they were secretly examined to try to prove his incapacity, and, incidentally, that of his lieutenants on that day of disaster—Franklin and Meade. Franklin was especially obnoxious, being the steady friend of McClellan, and, what was quite as bad in the judgment of Covode, a Pennsylvania Democrat. Hooker's performance was brief. He was at first rather a pet. He was no friend of McClellan. On the 11th of March, 1863, less than two months before he was hurled back with slaughter across the Rappahannock, the record says that "Major-General Joseph Hooker was examined," and thus it reads:—

Q. To what do you attribute the failure of the Peninsular campaign? A. I do not hesitate to say that it is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of our commander.

He was in high feather. Poets who sneered at "Tardy George" sang odes to "Fighting Joe," and the dithyrambic, literally, of "Hooker's Across" was on every loyal lip. But the chance shot which knocked the house about his ears at Chancellorsville, leaving him senseless, while Jackson chased the moral Sickles and the pious Howard from the field, put an end to poor Hooker's popularity, and the Covode junta went to work to try to show, calling Henry Ward Beecher as their witness, that he was drunk. It was gross injustice.

But nowhere was the spiteful agency of this committee more manifest than in the case of General Meade. He gained a victory and saved Washington and Philadelphia—but what of that? He, too, was deceived by those he trusted. He retained near him the chief of staff of his predecessor, and the trust was betrayed. His secret counsels were revealed; and the names of the men who thus injured him were Butterfield and Pleasonton—both pets of the committee, of Lincoln, and of Grant. But it was this Covode committee which fomented and promoted all this. They examined witnesses to inculpate Meade, then summoned him, and never informed him of what had been said against him. "I understand," said General Meade, "that such and such a person has been examined against me. I demand to know what they said, and to have a chance of reply"—and the committee were compelled to yield. Yet, after all this, General Meade went to Georgia and did the biddings of the radicals who once were so ready to destroy him. The only soldiers who escaped inculpation at the hands of this committee were Halleck, Pope, Butler, and Grant; and of the exploits of this body and his share of it Covode is proud. We are glad of the chance his foolish farewell gives us to put on record our judgment on him and his associates, and to express our contentment that they are fast, one by one, sinking in obscurity.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The root of the bill is incontestably the desire to prevent arbitrary exercise of the legal power of eviction. So long as the Irish tenant is allowed to remain in his holding at his present or at any reasonable rent, he makes no complaint. If, when he gives up possession to a successor, he is allowed to bargain with that successor for what these two may agree the holding is worth to a tenant on such terms, he obtains the further valued privilege which is called Ulster tenant-right. The source of the mischiefs that make legislation necessary, and of the sympathy which Mr. Gladstone so vividly feels for the tenants, is that in some cases the landlords unjustifiably refuse these privileges. The matter in dispute, as we have thus stated it, is very simple, but we believe that Irishmen themselves will admit that it embraces every point. The object of legislation, therefore, ought to be to restrain the comparatively rare exercise by the landlord of rights which in some cases would be oppressive. And since it is only the law that gives him these powers, it is not only competent, but it ought to be easy, for the law to deny them. To carry such a design into effect all that is strictly necessary is that the law should define the cases in which hardship would be experienced, and declare that in such cases its powers in aid of eviction, or of transferring possession, would be withheld. And this, if done directly, is obviously a matter not involving obscurity or difficulty. We have no intention of propounding a bill of our own, but we think every one will see that to enact that eviction shall not be allowed in certain definite cases—such as where the tenant had not been repaid the value of improvements, or was not suffered to transfer for valuable consideration a possession for which he or his predecessors had given such consideration, or where the present rent should be hereafter raised above the value at which the land may be estimated, either by arbiters or in the Government valuations—would have been a straightforward and comparatively simple way of meeting the case. The propriety of adopting merely temporary remedies to what so many consider temporary circumstances—such as enacting that, save for non-payment of rent or subletting, no yearly tenant should be disturbed at all for a limited period—might also have been as easily and as clearly raised for consideration of Parliament.

But instead of these direct methods of attaining his avowed end, Mr. Gladstone has, whether through apprehension of opposition or moved by the subtilty of his own mind, chosen indirect methods. He has tried to leave, or, at least, to seem to leave, every right of property in the landlord, while hampering its exercise with a multitude of restraints, provisos, exceptions, penalties, and lawsuits. The first clause of the bill is in semblance direct; it converts the Ulster custom into law, but then it tells no one what the Ulster custom is. The next clause, first amended, and now for the present withdrawn, gave like force to any usage in any part of Ireland which might consist in the landlord compensating a tenant on leaving, or (as the amendment ran) where there was any usage corresponding with the Ulster custom. We leave aside for the present a consideration of the consequences likely to follow from creating a legal right which is left to a lawsuit to reduce to definite terms. But we cannot help remarking that the proceeding is an instance of the apparent desire to escape from saying plainly what the bill is intended to effect. And the first result of this ambiguity was that the Government thought they had given the Ulster tenant everything he could desire, till after some days of private meditation they came to the conclusion that they had not, and they must bestow on him an option of taking advantage of the other clauses of the bill. It is impossible that such confusion could have arisen if, instead of legalizing an unexplained custom, they had legalized a specific demand. But the matter becomes worse when we reach section 3. Here, indirectly to obviate unjust evictions, the course was adopted of allowing the evicted tenant in every case to claim compensation for his outlay in improvements or for his "loss in quitting the holding." And to put a sort of limit upon this claim, a sliding scale was invented, which might often be inadequate and often extravagant—inadequate in the case of the best class of tenants, extravagant in the case of the worst, while in every case various justice was again to be meted out by the opinion of the local court. But once again a vital alteration, which, with its successive modifications, has wasted several evenings of precious time, has been introduced, in order to give prominence to the principle that a tenant is entitled to indefinite damages for losing his employment. Yet again, however, this wide principle was to have been qualified by section 16, which was to enable a landlord to substitute the offer of a thirty-one years' lease, "on such terms as the court shall think reasonable," to the tenant whom he has desired to evict, or who, if in Ulster, has sought to transfer his holding. Only this clause, irrational in its conception, has been first abandoned, and next promised as part of the equities clause. But when the committee reach the next sections, which refer to compensation for improvements, they will find equally difficult puzzles awaiting them in determining what are to be the conditions which are to bring them into operation, and what is to be the effect of the operation on the different classes affected. We do not attempt to push analysis into this unexplored region. Our object just now is only to enforce the fact which the consideration of the clauses has forced upon us in common with so many members of Mr. Gladstone's own following, that the bill is a complicated, obscure, and ambiguous work, of which no man—not even the Government—fully comprehends the scope or foresees the effect. And we need not add that it is made tenfold worse by the method of thrusting the duty of explaining as well as of enforcing it on half a hundred different courts, and of bidding every landlord and tenant look not to the provisions Parliament has enacted, but to the chance of how much the court may award him, after a consideration of every "equity" which can be raked up from the time to which memory of man can trace back.

SHALL WE HELP THE ALABAMA-BUILDERS?

From the N. Y. Sun.

A writer in the *World* persists in discussing the question of the passage of British and Canadian troops through the Sault St. Marie Canal for the purpose of the Winnipeg expedition. But this has never been contemplated anywhere. All that the British rulers in North America desire is to send their empty transports through the canal. If they can get that concession, they can send their army against Winnipeg; otherwise not. There is no other practicable route. Will the administration grant them the privilege of passing their boats through the canal? Or will it deny the permission? That is what the people desire to know.

On this subject the Detroit *Post* speaks the universal sentiment of the United States. "The passage of empty vessels through the canal," says that excellent journal, "while the troops marched around it a few miles overland and re-embarked, would be an evasion of the laws which would arouse indignation throughout the North. The people of the North have no favors to show, no aid to give to the nation that built and equipped the Alabama, and warmed and cherished into life the Rebel raiders and pirates on our border during the war!"

Once more, will Mr. Fish and General Grant speak out decisively respecting this important matter? They cannot dodge behind the fact that the canal belongs to Michigan. The officials of Michigan cannot exclude the empty steamboats from the canal without authority from Washington. Shall they have it? Or are we to help the Alabama builders?

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The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

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RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 82 and Accrued Interest.

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

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Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

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4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

SILVER

On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE LOANS, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT, subject to check at sight.

LOANS on collateral promptly negotiated. 1 26

DREXEL & CO.

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [31

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VA.,

Due May 1, payable in gold, will be paid by the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, New York, Trustees.

The coupons will be cashed at office of

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,

4 28 6t* No. 25 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.

Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.

Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Levari Facias, March Term, 1870, No. 160.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale, under the above entitled writ, of—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphia, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7¾ inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7¾ inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southwardly along the same 72 feet, thence eastward at right angles thereto 48 feet 1¾ inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 48 feet 1¾ inches to beginning.

Subject to ground-rent of $432.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL,

4 28 10t Auditor.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Oznaburgs, Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadel a. 4 1 w6m

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St Louis River to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive Proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,

President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

New York, April 26, 1870. 4 27 10t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY,

Distilled from the Grain

BY

T. J. MARTIN & CO.,

KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.;

STORE,

No. 150 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private Hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principles of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

and can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st. PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity, and its pleasant and agreeable flavor, render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, submitted to me for analysis, I find to be *pure*, and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [4 14 thstu

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N. W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p6

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7½ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A large temperance meeting was held last evening, at the Green Hill Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Young People's Association. The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Wiswell, presided, and on opening the meeting referred to the fact of the young men of his congregation taking hold of this work. No nobler effort could be made by them, apart from their endeavors to save souls, than to be engaged in reclaiming the drunkard from his habit of imbibing the contents of the intoxicating bowl. He bid them Godspeed in this great and good work, and signified a willingness to co-operate with them in carrying forward this great reform.

—Mrs. Ann Gordon, who resided at No. 1326 Mott street, died yesterday afternoon, under circumstances which induced a belief that violence was the remote if not immediate cause. James Green and his wife, Susan, with her sister, Margaret Glacken, occupy a room in the house with Gordon, and the rent falling due last week, it was demanded by Gordon. Green said he was not able to pay at the time, which led to a quarrel, and finally, on Saturday night, to a fight between the men, in which the women took part. Mrs. Gordon became sick on Wednesday, and after the premature birth of a child grew worse and died, as stated. The Coroner was sent for yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body, and James and Susan Green and Margaret Glacken were arrested and held to await the result of the investigation. Dr. Shapleigh made a *post-mortem* examination last evening, and concluded that death was superinduced by hæmorrhage caused by violence.

—Hereafter the detective office is to be kept open all night, and the Mayor has detailed officers Roberts and Burns to take charge of it.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Wood has formally appointed Rev. Augustine J. McConomy Rector of the Cathedral.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¼.

—Secretary Boutwell was the only member of the Cabinet in Washington yesterday.

—No agreement has yet been arrived at by the conference committee on the Income Tax bill.

—A plan for compromising the Red River difficulty is reported to have been drawn up by the Canadian Government.

—General Farnsworth's Postal bill proposes about seventy amendments in the existing laws. The postage rates are unchanged.

—It is thought probable that the House Ways and Means Committee will lay the Funding bill aside until after the Tax bill is matured.

Foreign Affairs.

—A ship canal from Liverpool to Manchester is again talked of.

—Popular outbreaks, easily quelled, have occurred at two places in Spain.

—Mr. Buxton, an English M. P., was shot at by his secretary yesterday afternoon.

—Napoleon and his Court will reside at St. Cloud while the vote on the *plebiscitum* is taken.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury is not in such an alarming condition as reported yesterday.

—A report was current in Vienna yesterday that the British Minister at Athens had been recalled.

—Vessels have been despatched from England to the relief of a steamer reported fast in the ice off the coast of Greenland.

—Certain of the French clergy have been ordered by their spiritual superiors to vote "yes" on the *plebiscitum*.

—An accident occurred on a London railroad yesterday, by which twelve men—two of whom died—were injured.

—The rash man who, at a meeting in Paris on Thursday night, urged the impeachment of the Emperor, has been arrested.

—It is denied that Marshal Serrano will withdraw from the Spanish Regency to make way for another, consisting of three persons.

—A rumor—generally discredited—has been current in London that the American Consul at Jeddo had been killed by the natives.

—Ollivier has published a reply to the Thiers manifesto, in which he denies that under the new Constitution the Emperor may do as he pleases.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1870.

Lucky Mr. Wilkes.

That sweet young creature and gentlemanly journalist, Mr. George Wilkes, has, it is said, lately received from the Emperor of all the Russias (or, at least, some of them), the grand cross of the order of St. Stanislaus. This by way of recognition made by the Russian Government with respect to the Overland Railway to China and India by way of Russia. This honorary decoration is in the form of a Greek cross, and has an enamelled centre in which glows a golden monogram of St. Stanislaus' name.

Mr. Wilkes has encountered a good many crosses so far in life, but probably none more easy to bear than this.

The peculiar feature among the privileges conferred by it is that it entitles the holder to have all his male children educated at the military school of Russia at the expense of the Government.

It will thus be seen that there is an exquisite propriety in this gift being conferred upon Mr. Wilkes, inasmuch as that gentleman is destitute of male children.

Mrs. Clymer Dietz

is to make her first appearance in public this evening.

The event is worthy of notoriety, inasmuch as Mrs. Dietz is young and beautiful. You know what amateur performers usually are, and therefore I say nothing as yet in relation to her acting.

The Sorosis has charge of the *debut*, and since every member of that august body "has as much in her as Anna Dickinson," of course a great deal is expected.

Amusements.

Upon the occasion of Mr. Fechter's first appearance in this city as "Claude Melnotte," the New York press was exceedingly well represented, all the principal newspapers sending a critic to "take charge" of him. At the conclusion of the fourth act, where all the *dramatis personæ* are wrought to a frenzy, he was recalled thrice—which proves that the majority of his audience was composed of spooneys.

His success here has been of a very singular character. The gossip of the green-room and the *coulisses* is as much divided upon him as that of the public and the editor's room.

You see he is perpetually putting *f* for *v*. In his love scenes he introduces so many "lofes" that you might think he was making bread instead of making love.

At the Grand Opera House they produce on the average one ballet troupe a week, with occasionally one over for Sundays.

The Spanish Ballet Troupe (which has been mentioned once or twice not in total disconnection with the Khedive) is to appear positively on Monday night.

The reason of the postponement was the difficulty in getting the names spelt right.

I met Mr. Page, the business-manager, on the street yesterday afternoon. He did not tell me right out that that was the reason, but from an orthoepic analysis of the advertisements, I opine so.

Anatomy for Ladies.

Some months ago I mentioned a museum of feminine physiology that was to be opened upon Broadway for the especial behoof of "ladies."

It is intended as a companion institution to the male anatomical museum.

A new invoice of fresh and beautiful skulls has just been received, also several charming tumors, and a collection of celebrated skeletons, and everything else, in fact, that can contribute to the amplification of the female mind and the promotion of lady-like manners.

Every House a Dispensary.

A week or two ago I mentioned an idea which some of the newspapers here have pronounced chimerical, but which is seriously contemplated by a gentleman in this city who has devoted twenty years of his life to the study of electricity.

The idea *does* seem chimerical at the first blush, but, in fact, if his theories be correct, it is no more so than the connecting of two worlds with a wire, or of two oceans with a rail.

It consists in introducing electricity into every house in the city, and extending it in time over the Union, and, in short, over the entire civilized world, so that you can turn it on in an instant, like gas and water.

I have heard of Jersey lightning before—but this is a little different.

Dr. Chamberlin's theory is that electricity, properly applied, is a means of health, and that there is no reason why, in time, every house should not become a dispensary and every head of a household a physician.

By this means you turn on good spirits with a spigot and health abides in the touch of a handle!

I observe that a good many papers are discussing the feasibility of the plan, which, if successful, will bring to its projector a mint of money.

Dr. Franklin did something with electricity. He may be said to have knocked it higher than a kite. His lineal descendant is only putting in its mouth the bit of the nineteenth century.

Dumb but Dazzling.

One of the most remarkable private entertainments ever given in this city was celebrated last evening at a fashionable residence in West Twenty-third street.

The lady of the house moves among the innermost circles of good society, but she is deaf and dumb—was born so.

Upon this occasion her guests were all deaf and dumb—it was a deaf and dumb party.

Some wind as to the nature of the entertainment had spread outside, and there was quite a small crowd on the pavement outside. The crowd observed decorum, however, and although many a mute passed up the steps and vanished within, there was no *emeute* without.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Thunder's Concert.

Last evening a large audience was drawn together at Musical Fund Hall by Mr. Thunder's concert, the programme for which embraced but two selections—Beethoven's quintette for piano and wind instruments (opus 16) and Rossini's posthumous work, the *Messe Solennelle*. The former was given in admirable style and all its delicate points brought out fully. But the main attraction of the evening was the *Messe Solennelle*, which, as a whole, was a novelty to the Philadelphia public, the only portion of it that had ever before been given in this city being the *Crucifixus* solo, which was sung by Miss Kellogg at the Academy of Music last year. Rossini composed his *Messe Solennelle* at Passy in 1863, and its first performance was on March 13, 1864, in the salon of the Count Pillet-Will, a prominent and cultivated Parisian banker, before an audience of about two hundred and fifty invited guests. The success which it achieved was sufficient to stir the composer into a rare fit of industry and induce him to score it for full orchestra. But for some reason he did not choose to publish it, and after his death it was sold by Madame Rossini to Strakosch, under whose management it was speedily brought before the public in different parts of Europe. The first public performance was at the Italiens in Paris, on February 28, 1869, with full orchestral accompaniment. April 29, 1869, it was given for the first time in this country at the Academy of Music, New York, and on the very anniversary of that occasion Mr. Thunder has introduced it to Philadelphia in a style that was creditable to the work as well as to himself. The performance of last evening was a decided success, although the solo parts, as well as the choruses, were all sustained by amateurs. The execution of the most difficult passages would have been improved if they had been entrusted to the hands of more thoroughly trained and experienced artists, but careful and conscientious study enabled each participant last evening to acquit himself or herself with much credit, and in view of the general excellence of the performance, we heartily join in the general demand for a repetition of the concert. The music of the *Messe Solennelle* presents a striking contrast to that of the *Stabat Mater*, with which one instinctively compares it; and while it is perhaps not destined to achieve the universal popularity of the latter, it exhibits the characteristics of the religious element and style in a manner much more marked, and frequently attains a dignity which is in keeping with its title and pretensions.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Miss Carlotta Patti will appear on Monday and Tuesday evenings and on Wednesday afternoon as the "Queen of Night" in Mozart's opera of *The Magic Flute*. Seats can now be secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Connie Soogah* will be performed this afternoon and evening for the last times.

On Monday the drama of *The Fairy Circle* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Craig will have his annual benefit this evening, when a great bill of attractions will be offered. The performance will commence with *As Like as Two Peas*, which will be followed by *Living Too Fast*, after which Mr. Craig's new burlesque of *Hamlet Naturalized* will be given, and the performance will conclude with the farce of *The Spectre Bridegroom*. Mr. Craig is such a favorite actor that a crowded house may be considered as assured.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be presented for the last times this afternoon and evening.

On Monday *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig* will be produced, with new scenery, costumes, and accessories.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate programme is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this afternoon and evening at Concert Hall.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

—Governor Ashley has published a long card in a Montana paper denying that he sought to use suborned testimony to convict Andrew Johnson, or that he had anything to do with the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt. He closes as follows:—"No man can put his finger on a single act of my life, official or unofficial, in Congress or out of it, inconsistent with my duty as a man and a citizen."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·00	MOON RISES	5·17
SUN SETS	6·55	HIGH WATER	1·30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Sagua, Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Sagua, do.

Schr Osseo, Walsh, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.

Schr O. H. Tolly, Goslee, Jackson, N. C., via Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.

Br. brig M. L. B., Estes, cleared 27th inst. for Kingston, Ja., by D. N. Wetzlar & Co., and was accidentally omitted.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Problem, Marshall, 3 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr G. H. Squires, Timmons, 4 days from Richmond, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Schr Polar Star, Murphy, 4 days from Nanticoke river, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., in ballast to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig American Union, for Cienfuegos, went to sea on the 28th inst.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 30.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—

F. N. Levan, Empire, and Daniel Cline, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber to W. Malone & Son.

Sandusky, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Louisa, with lumber, for Camden, N. J.

Tigress, with bark to Keene & Coates.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 29.—Only one barge leaves for Philadelphia to-night, the Hankie Barnard, loaded with marble.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Enterprise, Cohasset, C. V. Houghton, Martha Lamb, and Harvest Queen, all with coal for New York.

Betsy Baker, with coal, for Bridgeton. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 27th inst.

Bark Annie W. Weston, Dawes, hence 25th Oct., at Pinchilingoe, L. C., 1st inst.

Bark Almoner, Gary, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 21st inst.

Bark Sam Shepherd, Evans, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 19th inst.

Bark Warren Ordway, Hoyt, for Sagua, and a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 21st inst.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Trinidad 15th inst.

Brig Minnehaha, Erwin, hence, at Cienfuegos 16th instant.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, hence, at Bangor 26th inst.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, hence for Portland, sailed from Newport P. M. 26th inst.

Schrs Goddess, Kelly, from Lanesville, and W. D. Cargill, Kelly, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.

Schrs C. F. Hawley, Heath; George Hotchkiss, Rackett; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, and A. T. Wines, Hulse, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, for Boston, cleared at Alexandria 27th inst.

Schr Jesse L. Leach, Doughty, sailed from Brunswick, Ga., 22d inst., for New York.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 27th inst.

Schr H. J. Holway, Bryant, hence, at Portland 27th instant.

Schr Chattanooga, Black, hence, at Portland 28th instant.

Schrs Elvie H. Davis and G. H. Middleton, hence, at Norwich 27th inst.

Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston, at Bangor 26th inst.

Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Salem 25th inst.

Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, hence for Quincy, Mass., sailed from Newport P. M. 26th inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Warren 27th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 27th inst.

Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, hence, at Salem 26th inst.

Schr Laura Belle, Green, hence, at Halifax 26th instant.

Schr C. S. Webb, Brewster, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schrs L. A. Danenhower, Dickinson; H. W. Godfrey, Russell; Muskee, Maul; R. L. Tay, Baker; E. G. Irwin, Johnson; Southerner, Baker; and Sarah Watson, Smith, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Schrs Ephraim and Anna, M. P. Hudson, J. G. Colver, Eliza Williams, A. Heaton, M. H. Read, and G. W. Whistler, sailed from Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

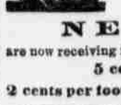
NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A second class nun buoy, painted red, and numbered 2, has been placed in the position heretofore occupied by a spar buoy of corresponding color and number, at the S. W. end of Green's Reef, two miles W. by S. ½ S. from Norwalk Island Lighthouse, Long Island Sound.

Until further notice this station will be marked by this or a similar nun buoy, to be substituted in the winter months by a spar.

The Dolphin on Long Beb, below Providence, has been carried away by collision of some passing vessel.

SHIPPING.



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, 2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first class steamers:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons.

One of the above ships will leave PIER No. 17, below Spruce street, EVERY THURSDAY at 4 P. M. punctually. Through bills of lading given to all points in the South, Southwest, and Florida ports.

For freight and passage apply to SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 2 DOCK Street, Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Nos. 10 and 12 S. WHARVES. Agent in Charleston WM. A. COURTENAY. 4 29 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES. QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, direct, on May ——.

The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, April 30, at 8 A. M.

The CENTIPEDE will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, April 90.

The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 6, at 6 A. M.

Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.

BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 29§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

Reopening of the SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Swimming is the most important of all bodily accomplishments.

Swimming is the most complete gymnastic.

Swimming the most healthful and useful of all manly sports.

Swimming is the essence of corporal discipline.

The practice of Swimming is the most radical cure of Round-shoulderness for our crooked youths.

Cleanliness and Exercise mean Comfort and Health; Comfort and Health mean Strength, Bodily Comfort; Health and Strength mean Happiness.

The Summer Season of our Institution will open on MONDAY, May 2.

The Club deductions are on the same liberal scale of last season, with extra inducements to parties getting up Clubs. All Club applications must be made on or before May 2. In order to give the public an opportunity to inspect our institution and judge it on its own merits, and also to allow former patrons to see the many improvements since last season, the Institution will be open for public inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 28 and 29, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., and on SATURDAY, April 30, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. For minor particulars send or address for a circular,

4 23 stuth4t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Great Life-size Painting of the POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ.

NINTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.

The exhibition this week will be for the benefit of THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION. [4 25 6t

Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

MONEY OFFERED.—ALL CHURCHES, Lodges, and organizations will be allowed a *very large* commission for the sale of PILGRIM TICKETS redeemable at *any* exhibition.

Although we are nightly crowded, yet other cities are urging their claims, and we must soon close here.

Let officers call at once and secure Tickets, as multitudes will repeat their visits before we go, and you can secure your commission. 4 29 2t

AT THE PILGRIM YOU CAN BUY "Pilgrim's Progress," 10 cents; also, "The Golden Stairs," and "My Bud in Heaven," as sung by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. 4 29 3t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

4 20 22 26 1tmy3 E. W. CLARK, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Office, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1870.

From this date goods intended for Mobile or points beyond New Orleans, reached by our connecting lines, must be well strapped in boxes, and securely covered if in trunks, otherwise they will not be received by this company. WM. L. JAMES, 4 28 30 m 2 General Agent.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO BRIDGE BONDS.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the above Bonds will be paid by the FIDELITY COMPANY on and after MONDAY next, May 2. 4 29 3t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY, CHARLES A. MILLER, R. D. BAROLAY, J. B. WALKER. 4 2t M5

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, 4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DUELLS, Agents, 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1868.

OFFICES, S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY, No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.

Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.

CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President. 3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J. FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to 3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, within 7 miles of Market street, on a good turnpike accessible at all seasons of the year; within ten minutes walk of a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad; about thirty acres of land with a fine stream through it and a fish pond, diversified with woods, lawn and meadow, beautiful evergreens and deciduous trees and hedge. The improvements consist of a large STONE MANSION, replete with every modern improvement, designed for summer and winter residence. Gas and steam heater. Spring water introduced through the house from a never-failing spring supplied by a wheel. Three tenement houses, stone stable, barn, sheds, chicken-houses, spring house. Everything to make it a very desirable residence, and cannot be surpassed in the neighborhood.

For further particulars address "H. V. K." No. 17 Philadelphia Post Office. 4 27 4t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE or to Rent, No. 4116 SPRUCE Street, very handsome brown-stone front Residence, Mansard roof, side yard, all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Immediate possession.

No. 4119 PINE Street—Double Mansion, built of dressed grey stone, side yard, every convenience, in perfect order Possession May 1.

C. J. FELL & BRO., 4 2 smwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING terms or exchange in part for unimproved ground or other property—Thirteen New Eleven-roomed French-roofed Houses, large lots, nice neighborhood in the vicinity of Germantown. Price $6500 clear. ROBERTS, Builder, No. 904 FRANKLIN Street. 4 30 3t*

CHESNUT HILL—FOR SALE, THE Elegant Residence on Prospect avenue, corner of New street, adjoining the country seats of George Harding, George W. Biddle, and John T. Montgomery, Esqs.; two minutes' walk of the depot. Price $16,500. Apply to BEDLOCK & PASCHALL, 715 WALNUT St. 4 27 6t*

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—80 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above seven-mile stone, and near Tacony Station. Mansion House and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises, or to 1t* R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST Street.

TO RENT.

HOUSE TO RENT,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

No. 1709 LOCUST Street.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES FROM 3½ to 4½ P. M. 4 29 2t4p

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—CHESNUT HILL RESIdence, for Summer and Winter.—Heater, gas, and water; plenty of shade and fruit, with 6 acres of valuable land; near the depot, with ten trains daily to the city. Price moderate. Send for description. J. E. MITCHELL, No. 310 YORK Avenue. 4 25 mwst*

TO RENT, NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, a first-class residence; 2 baths, water in each room, and all other modern conveniences. $2500 per annum. Apply to JOHN CROMP, 4 29 6t No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents, No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia.

Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2m4p

FRED. SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, 3 8 frp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS, CARRIAGE BUILDER, ORIGINAL AND ONLY Manufacturer of the Celebrated ROGERS CARRIAGES, 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD61

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD Government Java Coffee

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery No. 118 South SECOND St., 2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.

Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
Garden Vases at $6 00.
Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 29 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—PATTI IN OPERA

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that he has induced the world-renowned cantatrice, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, after her brilliant triumphs in the New York Academy of Music, to appear in Mozart's Grand Opera, THE MAGIC FLUTE, assuming the role of QUEEN OF NIGHT, for the first time in Philadelphia, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 2 and 3, and one Grand Patti "Magic Flute" Matinee on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 2 o'clock, with JOSEF HERMANNS in his great role of SARASTRO.

Tamino, an Egyptian Prince.....Herr Habelmann
Papageno, a Bird Catcher.....Herr Formes
The Queen of Night.....
Pamina, her daughter.....Mad'lle Pauline Canissa
(Her first appearance in Philadelphia in this role.)
Papagena, at first disguised as an old woman, Mad'lle Dzuiba
Monostatos, a Moor.....Herr Wiegand
GRAND CHORUS OF FIFTY PERFORMERS FROM NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POWERFUL ORCHESTRA.
Director.....THEODORE RITTER

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

To Matinee—Price of Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

Reserved seats at the Academy of Music from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Librettos, 35 cents, at the Academy. 4 22

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BEDFORD STREET MISSION. CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870. THE BOYS' CHOIR, Assisted by Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER, Director.....JAMES PEARCE Organist St. Mark's Church.

Tickets, 50 cents For sale at W. H. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; J. L. Bispham's, No. 710 South Second street; W. C. Bakes, No. 1100 Arch street; A. R. Horton, Twentieth and Green streets; Joseph Parker, Germantown, and the principal stores. 4 30 10t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. THIRD WEEK OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES' BURLESQUE COMPANY IN THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 30, The great and world-renowned comedians, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will appear in Gaylor's Romantic Drama of THE CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN. Connie McGrath, with songs.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS Nellie Nolan (with the popular song "Abingdon Green" and a new jig).....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS To conclude with PAT'S RUNNERS. CONNIE SOOGAH MATINEE. MONDAY—THE FAIRY CIRCLE AND THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8. BENEFIT OF MR. R. CRAIG. A GREAT BILL—FOUR PIECES. TO-NIGHT (Saturday), April 30, AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS. LIVING TOO FAST. CRAIG'S HAMLET NATURALIZED and THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. CRAIG IN ALL THE PIECES, With New Songs and New Features. MONDAY—JOS. K. EMMETT AS FRITZ.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth. MONDAY EVENING, April 25, and DURING WEEK, an unparalleled Variety Entertainment. Ballet, Negro Acts, Dutch Songs. Over 100 First-class Artistes, all in their Favorite

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

A MEMORIAL SERMON.—On our sixth page to-day will be found a full phonographic report of the sermon preached yesterday in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop Simpson, on the recent deaths of two of his colleagues, Bishops Thomson and Kingsley. It is an eloquent and deserved tribute to the memory of these distinguished and lamented divines, and will be read with general interest.

THE MEETING at the Mayor's office to-day in behalf of the sufferers by the disaster at Richmond, Virginia, a few days ago, will, it is to be hoped, set the necessities of the occasion so forcibly before the public that a generous and immediate response will be made. A large number of persons are greatly in need of assistance at once, and as the citizens of Philadelphia have never been backward in giving liberally of their means at the demand of charity, we ask them to open their hearts and their purses at the same time, and by a prompt tender of practical sympathy to show the people of Richmond that no feelings but those of real kindness exist towards them in this locality. This is a case that speaks for itself, and it is only necessary for us to say that prompt and liberal aid is greatly needed to secure such a contribution for the sufferers as will be creditable to a great and wealthy city like this.

CERTAIN members of Congress seem determined to continue the income tax at all hazards, in spite of the opposition to it in every part of the country; and the conference committee of the Senate and House is now wrangling over the question, without apparently being able to come to any satisfactory conclusion. In the meantime the people of the country are waiting impatiently for a definite settlement, and extensive business interests are suffering through the negligence of Congress to carry out the obvious wishes of the country with regard to this matter. If it were at all essential that the tax on incomes should be longer levied, the people would submit patiently, but as the revenues from other sources are amply sufficient for every need of the Government, no one is disposed any longer to pay a peculiarly onerous and inquisitorial tax that was levied as a war measure and that should be discontinued as soon as the peculiar circumstances that necessitated it have ceased. The members of Congress ought to understand by this time that the feeling on this subject is very great, and that there is a decided disposition on the part of the victims of the tax to hold their representatives personally responsible.

BEFORE Congress adjourns an amnesty law ought certainly to be passed, and the work of reconstruction completed by an act of grace on the part of the Government that will place *all* the people of the South in their normal relations to the nation. The time for such an act as this has arrived, and the restoration of the rights of citizenship to the late Rebels will be approved by a vast majority of the loyal people of the country. The Amnesty bill introduced in the Senate on Thursday by Senator Robertson excludes from its provisions all members of Congress who withdrew from their seats and aided the Rebellion; all officers of the army and navy who aided the Rebellion; and all members of the conventions which adopted the pretended ordinances of secession. If Congress does not feel disposed to grant a universal amnesty, it ought at least to pass this bill, which certainly leaves a sufficient number of persons out in the cold. The policy, however, of punishing anybody at this late day for participating in the Rebellion is at least doubtful, and it would be much more satisfactory to settle the matter definitely and forever by not making any exceptions. The time has passed when the exclusion of the Rebels from the rights of citizenship could do any good, and the country is now prepared for the adoption of a liberal and generous policy.

THE late massacre by the brigands in the neighborhood of Marathon has led to one good result at least. It has stirred up the authorities to an extent never heard of before in the annals of brigandage, and there seems to be a fair probability that the scoundrels who perpetrated this particular outrage will receive the penalty of their misdeeds. A large number of the band have been killed already, and it is likely that the rest will either be captured or slaughtered while attempting to escape. Whether this affair will lead to the final extermination of the brigands in Greece is a question, for the Government of that country is now acting under such a pressure of popular indignation in all parts of the civilized world as cannot always be brought to bear; and judging the future by the past, it is to be feared that after the present excitement dies out the outlaws will be permitted to carry on their operations in the old way without much fear of serious interruption. The destruction of this particular band, however, can scarcely have any other effect than to check brigandage, for the present at least; and if the Greek Government is worth anything at all, it will maintain its advantage. If it has not the power to do its obvious duty, the great powers that protect it should interfere, and rid the country of one of its worst nuisances, by organizing a grand hunt for the rascals who are capable of such atrocities as were perpetrated by the Marathon brigands. Neither in Italy nor Greece has any decided effort ever been made to put a stop to the performances of these gentlemen, and the apathetic Governments of those countries should be taught their duty by those who have the ability to give the lesson. If the great powers whose citizens are almost always the sufferers would unite for the attainment of the object, they might easily put a stop to brigandage both in Italy and Greece; and there is no good reason why they should not do so.

INSANITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Although, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there is some difference of opinion with regard to the cause of it, we can hardly doubt that insanity is greatly increasing in these islands. It would seem as if the worst of all human diseases was liable to grow with the growth of civilization, and as if medical science was impotent to stay its progress. This is what the non-professional observer will gather from certain statements and statistics on the subjects and it is, indeed, admitted to a large extent by medical men in scientific periodicals. Thus, for example, in the *Quarterly Journal of Science* just published, Dr. Martin Duncan writes that "the cures of the insane in our fine asylums are not more numerous than they were from 1748 to 1814, when the treatment of the insane was a disgrace to humanity;" that "our social state is producing year after year an increasing amount of insanity more than ever difficult of cure;' and, again, that "there is no denying or explaining away the fact of the rapid accumulation of insane persons in all parts of the kingdom." In the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* for April there is an article on the same subject, in which the writer states that in the course of ten years the number of recorded lunatics has increased 45 per cent., and that the immense additions made to hospital accommodation during the same period "have been fruitless so far as they were intended as means of bringing all pauper lunatics under proper supervision and under the protection of the lunacy laws—a privilege not belonging to workhouse inmates." In proof of these statements the writer adds that while, during the last ten years, asylum accommodation has been enlarged by nearly two-thirds, "yet the lunatics detained in workhouses in 1869 were close upon 3000 more than in 1860. At the same time the pauper insane distributed in lodgings have advanced from 5980 to 6987." Both these journals thus assert the increase of insanity, both declare that the plan of large asylums has proved a comparative failure and is inimical to recovery, and both are in favor of placing pauper lunatics in cottage homes, as is done in some parts of Scotland and at Gheel, but under a careful system of registration and supervision. Dr. Tuke, writing in the *Journal of Mental Science*, arrives in the main at a similar conclusion. He points out the evils of the cottage system as exhibited at Kennoway in Fifeshire, but believes that sooner or later it must be brought more fully into play, and that if improved and elaborated it may be the best way of providing for harmless and incurable lunatics. Neither of these writers holds out to us any hope that the growth of insanity is a temporary evil. Luxury is advancing with gigantic strides, and poverty, with its attendant miseries, grows in a like proportion. Consumption and scrofula, says the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, are increasing throughout the country. A degenerate state of body tends to produce a weak mind, and the *Journal of Science* affirms that insanity is due far more frequently to insufficient nutriment, to poverty, and to physical deterioration, than to the severe mental strain which is so often demanded in the present day from the upper and middle classes. The increase of lunacy is not to be found among the educated men, but is to be traced almost wholly to the pauper class. In proof of this it is enough to state that in the five years ending January 1, 1867, the increase of private patients in asylums was 36, while the increase of pauper lunatics during the same period was 5049. It would seem, therefore, that in proportion as we can diminish the pauperism of the country, we shall stay the progress of the most awful disease which can afflict humanity.

"THE COST OF NAPOLEON."—The April number of *Fraser's Magazine* contains a curious article entitled the "Cost of Napoleon," which is an attempt to estimate what the Emperor of the French has done for France and Europe, and what he has cost them during the twenty years of his reign. The result arrived at by the author is startling, but the figures seem to be based upon the best authorities, and are given merely as the nearest attainable approximation to the truth. He credits Louis Napoleon with having been the main agent in liberating Europe from the incubus of Russian influence by the Crimean war, and of freeing Italy from the Austrian yoke by the war of 1859; with having increased the wealth of France enormously, its commerce fourfold, its railway communication sevenfold; with having pretty steadily exerted himself to form and preserve a cordial alliance with England; with having inaugurated a wiser and sounder commercial policy; and with having, by means of his "open loan" system, introduced a new investment for the savings of the peasantry, and thus at once improved their income and reduced the exorbitant price of land. On the other hand, he debits the Emperor with enormous financial extravagance on his own part, and with being the cause of a similar vice in nearly every State in Europe; with having increased the annual expenditure of France by ten millions sterling a year; with having more than doubled the national debt; with having largely increased his own standing army, and compelled the surrounding nations to do the same to an extent that cannot be calculated with any accuracy; with having involved Europe in no less than three wars, and having thus in one way or another cost the world since his accession one million of lives and five hundred millions of money, besides having largely contributed to lower the tone of political and probably of social morality also, and having stimulated to excess that passion for mere material luxury and well-being which is one of the worst and most dangerous national features of the day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M. Sermon to the children by the Pastor. No service in the evening. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Sunday morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited. *

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Rev. N. S. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Marriage—What Says the Bible?" 7½, "Schools and the Bible—A Lutheran View." Free pews. *

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. J. MASON KNOX, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., at 8 P. M. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D.D., PASTOR, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. *

☞ SCOTS CHURCH.—AN ELECTION for three Trustees on Monday, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Church. *

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER will lecture at the Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. Subject—"Are We Indebted to the Church for the Civilization of the Age?" 8 P. M., "Universal Incarnation." *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Fine Lot of Real "Nobby" Clothing for Young Gents.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Finest Ready-made Suits, Superior in Materials, Finish, Fit.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, held on the 27th instant, the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That in conformity with the advisory vote which has been invited by the Directors on the question of opening the Library on the first day of the week (Sunday), the building shall be opened for members and subscribers as a *reading room only* on the 1st proximo, and so continue hereafter on that day of the week from the hour of 10 A. M. to sundown. JOHN LARDNER,
1t Recording Secretary.

☞ OFFICE MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, No. 124 WALNUT Street, April 28, 1870.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect a Board of five Directors and a Secretary and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year. Transfer books to close 12th of May and reopen May 20.
HIRAM BROWN,
4 30 sw6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 lm4p*

CLOTHING.

THE QUESTION
IS IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH,
"Have You Seen Those Ten Dollar Suits?"

WHAT ARE THEY?
THEY ARE ALL WOOL.
They are of substantial fabric.
They are comfortable to wear.
They are beautiful to look upon.
They are durable and convenient.
They are of fast colors.
They are gracefully fitted.
They are becoming to the wearer.
They are handy to have in the house.
They are JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

Bankers, Grocers,
Dry Good Merchants, Bakers,
Preachers, Lawyers,
Doctors, Cashiers, Railroad men, and
All other men, are making themselves both useful and happy by wearing
The Beautiful Ten Dollar Suits,
So popular, so cheap, so elegant.
You can buy them, with all other descriptions of desirable Clothing, at the
GREAT BROWN HALL,
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603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., the fourth sermon on the Book of Job—Subject, "The Opening of the Controversy." The Anniversary of the Sunday School will be celebrated at 3½ P. M. *

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets, Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, Pastor elect.—Services to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school Anniversary at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. BRADLEY, Rev. J. L. WITHROW, and Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Sixteenth.—In addition to the regular services, a choral service every Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the SEATS WILL BE FREE. Strangers specially invited. *

☞ NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. W. S. OWENS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. SAMUEL MILLER HAGEMAN, of Princeton, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. T. J. SHEPHERD at 8 P. M. Evening subject—"Our Lord the Morning Star." All invited. *

☞ THE THIRD CHILDREN'S CHURCH will take place at 3 P. M. To-morrow, at WEST ARCH corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets. Sermon by Rev. Dr. WILLITS. Seats all free except for the children. Every person welcome. *

☞ THE REV. H. A. CLEVELAND WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH to-morrow morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. *

☞ CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, WALNUT and NINETEENTH Streets.—Service To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. J. H. ECCLESTON. *

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Services to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Choral service. Seats free. *

☞ NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Business Photographer, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking Photographs of Country Seats in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 4 29 1m

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
IN PHILADELPHIA.
SPECIALTY,
SCOTCH BANNOCKBURN SUITINGS.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
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ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
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FINE WATCHES.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

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"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
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Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
4 7 1m Commission Merchants, No. 39 N. WATER Street.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE.
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, 4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
VALUABLE WORKS OF ART.

Previous to sailing for Europe on the 14th of May, Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE will sell at auction all his Valuable Collection of Oil Paintings and Water Colors, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMITATION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 5 and 6. They will be sold at his Galleries, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, where they are now on Exhibition Free.

The most valuable collection of Paintings perhaps ever offered in Philadelphia. 4 28 thsmtuwth6t

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THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
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CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1.
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
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EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY,
A Specialty.
PERKINS & CO.,
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GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.—200 CASES GOLD LABEL AND DRY SILLERY, QUARTS AND PINTS, just received and for sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. No. 1506 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 46

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,
The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 25 1mrp
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RARE CHANCE.
WILLIAM BLASIUS,
(The eldest of the late firm of BLASIUS BROS.),
New Piano Store,
1008
CHESNUT STREET,
(Next door to his former place,)
OFFERS AT
Wholesale Prices,
(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,)
THE
"DECKER BROS'"
UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
(Superior to Steinway's),
AND THE
KRANICH, BACH & CO. PIANOS,
(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.

PIANOS, MUSIC, ORGANS.
LEE & WALKER
HAVE REMOVED
Their immense stock of SHEET MUSIC, etc., heretofore contained in Nos. 722 and 926 CHESNUT Street, to
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With a complete stock of MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS, PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Etc. Etc. Etc.
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HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
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PAINTINGS.
SEE AUCTION COLUMN. 11 10 rp

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COOK & BROTHER,
RETAILERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, } **HOSIERY GOODS.**
In all desirable qualities of
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, MERINO, COTTON, THREAD, } **HOSIERY GOODS.**
Messrs C. & B. offer their entire RETAIL STOCK at a reduction of 20 PER CENT. upon their prices for 1869. 4 13 tuathmp

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Particulars of the Attack upon a Sheriff's Posse in Tennessee—Lynch Law Threatened.

We gather from Western exchanges additional facts concerning the outrage at Glasgow Junction, Tenn., previously reported by telegraph.

On Sunday last a man named Shives, who is represented to be a desperate man, who lives at South Tunnel, near Gallatin, Tenn., but who, for some time past, has been at work on the Glasgow Branch Railroad, went into the store of Mr. Rodemer, at Glasgow Junction, and, after selecting such articles as he desired, attempted to leave without paying for them. The clerk in the store, who is a cripple, remonstrated with him, when Shives drew a knife and stabbed the clerk, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then beat him in a brutal manner. Shives then left the town before he could be arrested. On Tuesday he returned to the town accompanied by his brother. The sheriff of the county, immediately after their appearance, summoned a posse, surrounded the desperadoes, and called upon them to surrender. This they refused to do, and drew their pistols. The sheriff then ordered the posse to fire upon them, and two shots were fired, one of which took effect in the arm of one of the Shiveses, disabling him. The other brother returned the fire, firing four or five shots, one of which took effect in the abdomen of Mr. W. R. Procter, son of Mr. L. J. Procter, proprietor of the Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction Hotels, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove mortal. Another shot penetrated the breast of Mr. James, assistant civil engineer of the Glasgow branch road, inflicting a fatal wound. Another ball took effect in the leg of Mr. Stuart, inflicting a serious wound. But few of the sheriff's posse were armed, and the robbers being each armed with four navy revolvers, succeeded in escaping to the woods.

The gentlemen wounded by the ruffians were among the most estimable citizens of the place, and the affair created the most intense excitement. The citizens rallied from all quarters, armed and mounted themselves, and, with packs of hounds, started in pursuit of the fugitives, and, after a vigorous search, came upon them in the woods. The one who had been shot was lying concealed behind a log, nearly dead from the loss of blood, which he had been unable to staunch. The other, seeing it was useless to contend against such odds, surrendered, but was bold and defiant, saying that if his brother had not been wounded they could have successfully resisted the whole party, and also swore that he would kill one of the posse making the arrest. They were taken to Glasgow Junction and placed in a blacksmith shop, which was surrounded by a heavy guard.

At last accounts the wounded men were still alive but very low.

The excitement in the community is most intense, and there is a strong disposition to wreak summary vengeance upon the desperadoes; and, if any of the wounded men should die—and there is hardly a possibility of their recovery—it is more than probable that the exasperated citizens will take them from the hands of the officers and hang them to the nearest tree.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE
TO ORDER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—The firm mentioned very frequently during the past week as being victimized by an alleged swindler, who assumed the garb of religion, is not that known under the style and title of William B. Warne & Co., the large and well-known dealers in Jewelry, Watches, etc., on the southeast corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, second floor. These gentlemen are liberal advertisers, and such mistakes must be especially provoking to them when they have taken every means in their power to give the widest publicity to their names, location, and place of business.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FRESH IMPORTATION.

A choice lot of New Style Fancy Cassimere for Pantaloons, just received at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

REMOVAL.—We desire to call attention to the removal of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE Office from old quarters, Eleventh and Chesnut, to present elegant establishment, No. 1318 Chesnut street.

THE LARGEST HOTEL SAFE in the country is in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The American is in the centre of business, and supplied with every modern improvement.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

☞ CARD.—Having completed our new Oak Hall ☞ Buildings, we have set apart next Monday, ☞ May the 2d, to throw open our entire Esta- ☞ blishment to the people for a

Public Inspection,
Public Inspection,
Public Inspection,
Public Inspection,
Public Inspection,

Next Monday, May the 2d.
Next Monday, May the 2d.
Next Monday, May the 2d.
Next Monday, May the 2d.
Next Monday, May the 2d.

☞ The improvements we have made make our ☞ buildings twice as large as formerly, and we ☞ cordially invite all who in the past have so ☞ generously shown their appreciation of our ☞ efforts, and all who feel an interest in the busi- ☞ ness enterprise of our city, to honor us with ☞ their presence on Monday next. Our entire ☞ establishment will be thrown open for public ☞ inspection, and one hundred of our employees ☞ will be in attendance to receive visitors, who ☞ will not be expected to make purchases unless ☞ particularly desirous of doing so.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
Nos. 532, 534, 536 MARKET St.,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH Street.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—JONES.—On Thursday evening, April 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 1313 S. Broad street, by the Rev. John J. Pomeroy, of Parkesburg, Pa., JAMES COLLINS, M. D., to LIZZIE, daughter of Mary and the late David Jones, Esq., of this city.

HOLMES—RILEY.—April 27, in West Philadelphia, at the residence of the bride's father, Benjamin S. Riley, Esq., by Rev. E. I. D. Pepper, Mr. C. EDWIN HOLMES to Miss EMILY R. G. RILEY.

MOORE—FIRTH.—April 23, 1870, at the Rectory of the Church of the Redemption, Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, by the Rector, Rev. J. Pleasanton Du Hamel, SIDNEY MOORE and Miss HARRIET FIRTH, both of this city.

DIED.

ASCANDELL.—On the 27th instant, SARAH ASCANDELL, wife of John Ascandell, and daughter of John and Sarah Petroe, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Mr. John Peirce, No. 819 Christian street, above Eighth, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

BOLAND.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. MARGARET BOLAND, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Daniel McDevitt, No. 1834 Arch street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

DILLON.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE DILLON, wife of Thomas Dillon, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 520 Barron street (South, above Second street), on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

FOSTER.—On the 27th instant, ISAAC M. FOSTER, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Coaquanock Lodge, No. 143, I. O. of O. F.; Washington Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance; and the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 920 Gilbert street, on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—Gone to her home in Heaven, our mother, Mrs. HANNAH P., wife of Isaac B. Smith, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and ladies and gentlemen of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee; Ivy Wreath Grove, No. 14, of the Ancient Order of Female Druids; and Mount Moriah Temple, No. 12, of the Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 122 Mary street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850. *Income* 1869, $1,187,186·44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Hon. James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Director of U. S. Mint.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad, 238 S. Third street.
George Nugent, Gentleman, residence, Germantown.
Albert G. Roberts, Ex-President Fourth Nat. Bank.
Philip B. Mingle, Seed Merchant, 103 Market street.
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 508 Walnut street.
L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 748 South Fourth street.
George W. Hill, Ex-President Seventh Nat. Bank.
James L. Claghorn, President Commercial Nat. Bank.
John Wanamaker, Oak Hall Clothing House, 818 and 820 Chesnut street.

THE AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and for security and promptness in writing losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.

S. E. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
Reliable men wanted as Agents. 4 9 16 23 tuths10trp

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAS NOW OPEN

THE MARQUISE KID GLOVE,

2-buttons, comprising exquisite shades.
Also, 200 dozen KID GLOVES at $1.
LADIES' FINE GAUZE LISLE AND SILK GLOVES.
GENTS' SUMMER UNDERWEAR, Cartwright & Warner's, at nearly half price.
LADIES do. do.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FULL REGULAR HOSE.
HANDSOME REAL POINTE COLLARS, very cheap.
NEW SHAPE POINTE COLLARS.
Job lot of BLACK THREAD LACE BARBES.
Another lot elegant New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
NEW DRESS MOHAIRS for Suits, 25c.

JOB LOTS OF DRESS GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

25 pieces Heavy Mesh BLACK HERNANIES, cheap.
30 pieces Black and White Silk Stripe Hernani, 38c.
25 pieces Chene Mohairs, 28c., new.
20 pieces Figured Grenadines, 40 and 48c.

NEW BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS, from auction.
TUCKED NAINSOOKS for Short Skirts.
HEAVY CORDED PIQUE.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

PONGE PARASOLS, new styles.
SILK PARASOLS, new styles.

HANDSOME MOURNING PARASOLS.

Linen Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

500 dozen LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS for Travelling, new.
50 ps. FINE WHITE ORGANDIES, 31 and 37c.

OPEN ON MONDAY.

200 pieces of MATTING, at 31c. Same goods selling in carpet stores for 50c.
MATTING, cheapest ever offered.
BLACK MOHAIRS AND ALPACAS.
NEW SHAPE HOOP-SKIRTS.
PLAID SUISSES FOR DRESSES.
PLAID NAINSOOKS.
8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS. 4 20 smwrp3t

GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Will open to-day, 105 dozen full size, all linen, fine quality, only $1 50 a dozen; a great bargain.
NOTTINGHAM TIDIES.
Over 100 dozen new Tidies, small and medium size, at greatly reduced prices.
NEW MECHLIN LACES FOR HDKFS., ETC.
A quantity of very beautiful Mechlin Laces, about two inches wide.
BLACK THREAD SPOT NET.
A small lot of the desirable Hat Net known as Thread, under regular prices.
REAL THREAD COLLARS.
A lot of hand-made or real Thread Lace Collars for 25 cents; very cheap indeed.
PERKIN.
for walking suits, at 40 and 50 cents a yard; under usual prices.
VICTORIA LAWN.
Invite special attention to a superior Vic. Lawn for 20 cents, and a general stock of very cheap White Goods.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES.
Many job lots, never so cheap, now offered wholesale and retail, at WORNER'S Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store, No. 36 N. EIGHTH Street. 16

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 8m5

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp5

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PONGEE Parasols, all colored linings. The latest styles of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at HINCKLEY'S old stand, No. 505 VINE St. 4 29 12trp

MEDICAL.

29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 29

Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Neuralgia a Life-Time Specialty.

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty

A Permanent Cure Discovered.

Important to

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

DR. J. P. FITLER, the eminent Philadelphia Physician, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence (now one of Philadelphia's oldest Practitioners), stands alone as specially devoting (37) thirty-seven years to Rheumatism and Neuralgia, in its different forms, with a success unparalleled in the annals of the Profession. Being now regarded among his Brother Physicians as the highest and best authority in Rheumatic complaints, being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, his Diploma contains the following signatures of the most celebrated and world-renowned Professors of modern times, viz.:—

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
J. REDMAN COXE, M. D., Prof. on Mat. Med.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Prof. on Prac. Med.
T. C. JAMES, Prof. on Obstetrics.
ROBERT HARE, M. D., Prof. on Chemistry.
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Prof. on Surgery
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
W. P. DEWEES, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Insts. of Med.

Dr. J. P. FITLER also graduated at the Philadelphi Medical Institute, 28th day of March, A. D. 1833. This Institution was founded 1817, by the renowned Dr. N. Chapman. DR. FITLER'S Diploma from this College contains the following signatures:—

JOHN BELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Juris.
J. K. MITCHELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Chem.
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Inst. of Medicine.
THOMAS HARRIS, M. D., Prof. on Surgery.
H. L. HODGE, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER was a student under the celebrated Professor N. Chapman, M. D., and holds the following endorsement from him dated October 10, 1833:—

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER read Medicine in my office, and regularly attended the Lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and those of the Medical Institute; also, the Practice of the Hospitals and Almshouse. His advantages of acquiring professional knowledge have been unusually great. It affords me pleasure to bear this evidence of his uncommon merit.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D,

The subscribers being personally acquainted with DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER, have the fullest confidence in his professional skill.

BENJAMIN S. JANNEY, M. D.
W. E. HORNER, M. D.
N. SHOEMAKER, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1833.

A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION.
DR. FITLER'S PRESCRIPTION.
A MEDICAL MONOPOLY

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
INFLAM. RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA IN BODY,
NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
in ninety-five cases out of every hundred.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT
USED INWARDLY ONLY.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
"WARRANTED VEGETABLE
AND UNINJURIOUS."

DR. J. P. FITLER has devoted his professional life to the special treatment of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. His "Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy" (used inwardly only, as external applications are of but temporary relief), with its wonderful cures, its mighty reputation, its established merit, its standard position, being neither quack medicine nor patent medicine, but a prescription unequalled and unrivalled. A positive agreement or legal guarantee given to every patient stating exact quantity to cure, or the amount paid refunded.

Consultations and advice daily, without any charge, at DR. FITLER'S Office.

Legally warranted to cure in limited quantity, or price paid refunded.

Written contract given stating quantity to use or amount paid refunded.

DR. FITLER'S Remedy is endorsed by upwards of 17,000 testimonials of cure, including the following Philadelphia or home reference, all severe cases of an aggravated condition, hopeless, and in most instances helpless:—

H. A. Dreer, 714 Chesnut street.
William Davis, 426 Germans street.
J. McCleary, 513 East Girard avenue.
B. C. Chase, Darby road.
H. Stratton, 819 Darien street.
A. McKane, 1330 Shippen street.
S. Griffith, 705 Kersler street.
A. J. Colton, 1109 North Third street.
Mrs. Hopkins, Point Breeze road.
Mrs. Leatz, 136 South Eighth street.
Mrs. Richardson, 1338 South Fourth street.
Mrs. C. Boyd, 1046 South Fifth street.
C. F. Eccleston, 1345 Brandywine street.
S. Money, 1536 South Sixth street.
James Millinger, Birney's Place, W. P.
C. F. Clothier, 23 North Water street.
C. Nobling, 1519 Frankford road.
S. G. Zimmerman, 1548 Marshall street.
C. W. Ridgway, 215 North Second street.
Hon. W. B. Elliott, 804 North seventh street.
H. B. Shock, 1024 Columbia avenue.
James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets.
Charles L. Brown, Wood street, below Tenth.
John Ventier, Rope Ferry road.
William Wagand, 1633 Brighton street, 15th ward.
Griffa Snively, 229 George street.
S. Kilpatrick, 1744 Olive street.
D. Taylor, Esq., 404 Taylor street.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mrs. Rice, School lane, Germantown.
Mrs. Barton, Clinton and Henry streets, Camden.
Mrs. Bacon, 208 Market street, Camden.
Mrs. Keeley, Ridge road, below Poplar.
E. A. Dougherty, 209 North Ninth street, Camden.
E. A. Hughes, 504 North Fifteenth street.
Mrs Stevens, 214 South street.
Mrs. Simmons, 337 Dilwyn street.
Mrs. Dunlap, 1530 Hewston street.
Mrs. Hanson, Twenty-second ward, Manayunk.
Mrs. Ogle, Manayunk, Twenty-second ward.
George Elliott, Frankford, Twenty-third ward.
George Burns, Paul and Mill streets, Frankford.
Mrs. Kline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
John Wackerly, 1119 Buttonwood street.

Satisfaction Guaranteed to all Sufferers Trying It.

DR. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy has wrappers printed by the American Bank Note Company's Finest Steel Plate Engraving, with Medallion of DR. J. P. FITLER thereon.

The genuine sold by Druggists at $1 50 per bottle. Six bottles at $7 50.

All letters or communications answered and Remedy delivered free of charge.

MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS DAILY.

DR. FITLER'S OFFICE
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

19 swtf PHILADELPHIA

DRY GOODS.

LATE J. W. PROCTOR & CO.'S
STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

THE GRAND OPENING OF PARIS CLOAKS, RICH BLACK SILK SUITS, WALKING SUITS, LINEN SUITS, PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, GOLD EMBROIDERED LLAMA LACE SACQUES, ETC. ETC., ON FRIDAY LAST, WAS SO COMPLETE A SUCCESS, THAT IT YIELDS EVERY ENCOURAGEMENT TO "CHEVALIER FRERES, CLOAK MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS," THROUGH THEIR AGENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, TO FORWARD, WEEKLY, THEIR ENTIRE MULTITUDINOUS STOCK OF GOODS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SEASON'S TRADE, TO THE

PROVERBIALLY WELL-KNOWN CLOAK STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

LATE J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CHEVALIER FRERES, OF PARIS, HAVE RELINQUISHED THEIR BUSINESS IN PARIS, WHICH HAS RANKED NOT ONLY AMONG THE OLDEST, BUT THE MOST SUPERIOR, MOST EXTENSIVE, AND MOST DISTINGUISHED MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD, ACQUIRING AND MAINTAINING AN EMINENCE OF STYLES AND NOVELTIES, COMBINED WITH THEIR NEATNESS OF FIT AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP. THEY HAVE SOUGHT THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT THIS VALUABLE STOCK TO THE LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA AND NEIGHBORING CITIES,

AT THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

LATE J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

THE STOCK WILL COMPRISE:—
BLACK SILK SACQUES, $6 AND UPWARDS.
NEW STYLES IN FANCY FRENCH CLOTH SACQUES.
FANCY FRENCH EMBROIDERED SACQUES, IN EVERY NEW COLOR AND STYLE.
NEW STYLES IN THE ALBANIAN ARABS.
IN ADDITION, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, CONSIDERABLY BELOW THEIR PARIS MANUFACTURING PRICES.
GARMENTS WORTH $120, TO BE SOLD FOR $50.
Two Cartons of Black Llama Lace Sacques, Embroidered in Gold. These garments are of exquisite texture and superiorly artistic in their designs, and worn by Parisian ladies of the highest distinction.
As this VALUABLE STOCK will be disposed of WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE, and being of that CLASS OF GOODS for which

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

WERE SO JUSTLY CELEBRATED, the Ladies of Philadelphia and neighboring cities are confidently invited to MAKE THEIR PURCHASES as EARLY as POSSIBLE at the BEE HIVE DRY GOODS and UNIVERSAL CLOAK STORE,

LATE J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—CONTINUATION OF THE UNRIVALLED ENGLISH WATER-PROOF SUITS, FULL DRESS, AT $8; COST TO IMPORT, $15.

LATE J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES, FOR $1.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, colored, $1.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, Black, $1.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, White, $1.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, Party Colors, $1.
The ONLY STORE in the city where the above goods are sold for LESS THAN $1 65.
THE WELL-KNOWN BOURBON KID GLOVES.
THE WELL-KNOWN BOURBON KID GLOVES, Two Button, elegant shades.
GENTS' COLORED PIQUE KID GLOVES, $1·35.
GENTS' COLORED FRENCH PIQUE REAL KID GLOVES, $1·25; not sold less than $2·25 elsewhere.

AT "PROCTOR'S,"

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE COLLARS at 25 to 75c.
200 PIECES ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, closing out at 75c.; $1·25 goods.
BLACK CLOTHS, closing out.
BLUE CLOTHS, closing out.
SCARLET CLOTHS, closing out.
WHITE CLOTHS, closing out.
SEA-SHORE RICH STRIPE SHAWLS, $2·50; worth $5.

AT "PROCTOR'S."

BLACK ALPACAS at 37c.; 62c. quality.
BLACK ALPACAS at 50c.; 75c. quality.
PURE BLACK MOHAIRS at 62½c.; $1 quality.
4-4 ALL-WOOL VOGEL POPLINS, 62½c.; $1·25 quality.
WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, ENGLISH AND DOUBLE-FACE, at $1·25.
WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, 75c., 87c., and $1.
WHITE VELVET CORDS.
CARPENTER'S PATENT SQUARE FRONT SPIRAL SKIRT.

The Square Front Skirt is, as its name indicates, *not* a common round skirt, on the wearer presenting a perfectly FLAT FRONT, doing away with the round or circular appearance of ordinary Skeleton Skirts, and when walking or sitting giving a shape to the dress exceedingly GRACEFUL, and more than ORDINARILY COMFORTABLE.

This Skirt is made in any size at the bottom that may be desired, and has an oval shape, not found in ordinary skirts, the entire expansion of which is at the BACK OF THE SAME. The quality of the goods in MATERIAL and MANUFACTURE is excelled by none, and an amount of wear is guaranteed that makes them the CHEAPEST Skirts in the market.

EXAMINE, TRY THEM,

AT No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

All Linen Handkerchiefs, 75c. per dozen.
All Linen Handkerchiefs, $1·12½ per dozen.

NONPAREIL SUITS,
NONPAREIL SUITS,
SOMETHING NEW.

Nonpareil Suits for Misses and Boys, all ready to put on, elegantly trimmed, at half the price of making and trimming, arranged for sale opposite Kid Glove counter. Call and examine before assortment is broken.

LATE "PROCTOR'S"

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

J. W. PROCTOR'S

OLD STAND,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

1 PS. VERY SUPERIOR BLACK GROS D'OR, SATIN FACE, $4.
1 PS. GREEN AND WHITE EDGE SATIN FACE GROS GRAIN, $5·50; REDUCED FROM $6.
1 PS. BLUE AND WHITE EDGE SATIN FACE GROS GRAIN, $3·25; REDUCED FROM $5·75.
1 PS. GREEN EDGE SATIN FACE GROS GRAIN, $3; REDUCED FROM $5·50.
1 PS. WHITE EDGE SATIN FACE GROS GRAIN, $2·75; REDUCED FROM $5·25.
A FEW PIECES LUPIN'S BLACK ALL-WOOL DELAINES, closing out cheap.
A FEW PIECES GRENADINES at 10c.
A FEW PIECES GRENADINES at 12½c.
A SMALL LOT OF BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTINGS, closing out cheap.
SOLID COLORED PERCALES, IN BUFF, BLUE, PINK, AND BLACK, will be sold very low to close.
A SMALL LOT OF FINE ORGANDY LAWNS, slightly imperfect, 12½c.
VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO BUYERS TO CLOSE THE BALANCE OF MARSEILLES QUILTS.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD MAKE A NOTE OF THE ABOVE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.'S

OLD STAND,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

11 PHILADELPHIA.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,

IMPORTERS AND SOLE AGENTS OF

The "Bartley" and "La Belle" Brands.

Offer of this season's importation the largest stock, greatest variety of shades, and most complete assortments ever offered in Philadelphia.

RETAIL PRICES.

Ladies' "Bartley," $1·65 per pair. Misses' "La Belle," $1·00 per pair.
" "La Belle," $1·25 " Gents' "Bartley," $2·00 "
" Joseph, $1·00 " " "La Belle," $1·50 "
" Jouvin, $1·45 "

Also, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Collars, Thread Collars, Bows, Corsets, etc. etc. etc. New styles Fancy Bows and Collars.

DRESS GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

DRESS GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

Note.—Every pair Kid Gloves guaranteed. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST RATES. 4 2 wstfrp

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY

MY AIM—GOOD ARTICLES AT LOW PRICES.

LADIES' EXTRA LONG ENGLISH HOSE, 35 cents.

Ladies' full regular-made Hose, 25, 28, 31c. up.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 62, 75c.
Ladies' Gossamer Vests, regular made, 75c. up.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 25, 28, 31c.
Gents' Summer Gauze Shirts, 25, 37, 45c.
Cartwright & Warner's Gents' Summer Shirts.
Cartwright & Warner's Children's Vests, all sizes.
Children's ½, ¾, and extra-long English Hose.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!

We defy any House in the city to sell as cheap a Linen for the price.
Buff colored Linens for Ladies' Suits, 25, 32½c. up.
Printed Linens for dresses, 37½, 42½, 45c.
Yard wide Shirting Linens, 28, 37½, 50, 55c., up.
Heavy Linen Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 68c. up.
Heavy Linen Sheeting, 2¾ yards wide, $1 up.
Pillow Linens in all widths and qualities.
12-4 Muslin Sheeting, heaviest made, 75c.
Barnsley, Scotch, and Irish Bleached Table Damask.
Honeycomb Quilts, $1·45, large size.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Corded Piques, 23, 35, 55, 65c. up.
Plaid Muslins, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 37c.
French Muslins, double width, 45c. to $1 35.

Tucked Nainsooks for Dresses, 35c. up.

Splendid assortment Hamburg Edgings and Insertings
Job lots of Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, from auction.

JOHN BURNS,

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,

Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Above Spruce. [1t

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 2,

THE CHOICEST LINES OF DRY GOODS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

Black Silks! Black Silks!!

BLACK SILKS, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, up to $3·75.
BLACK SILKS, our $1·50 and $2 quality. These cannot be equalled.

Hernani! Hernani!!

WE WILL OPEN ANOTHER CASE OF THESE CELEBRATED AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HERNANI, 50, 62, 75c. $1, $1·25, $1·37½.
LLAMA POINTS, JACKETS, SACKS AND OTHER REAL LLAMA GOODS BELOW MARKET RATES.
ALL THE NEW STYLES AND FABRICS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.
Ranging in prices from 10c. to $1·50 per yard.
POPLINS, in silk, wool, and worsted, 12½c. to $1·50.
BEST CALICOES, 10 cents.
Grey and Black and White and Black Skirting, from 40 to 56 cents.
Towels, Napkins, Table Linen, French Muslin, Nainsook, and Piques in great variety.

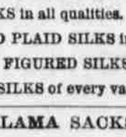
Shawls! Shawls!! Shawls!!!

KID GLOVES, bargains, 75c. $1, $1·50, $2. Styles and shades only found at our house.
We are determined to offer unusual inducements in prices during the week.
WE SOLICIT A CALL.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

4 30 stu2t No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

SILKS. SILKS.



JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS in all qualities.
STRIPE AND PLAID SILKS in all colors.
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS.
JAPANESE SILKS of every variety. 3 30 3mrp

1870. LLAMA SACKS. 1870.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Open to-day an invoice of DOGIN & CIE MAKE CELEBRATED

LLAMA LACE JACKETS,
SAILOR JACKETS,
LLAMA PALMERSTONS,
LLAMA FADETTES,
LLAMA PANIERS,
LLAMA POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SUITS. [2 13 stuth3m

N. B.—The following goods we are running this week:—Paisley Shawls, Iron Barèges, Tourists' Dress Goods, Fine Marseilles, White Corduroy, $2 Black Silks, $6 per yard for best 8-4 Grenadine de Fer.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

Have opened their Spring Stock of

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 25 smwrp

DRY GOODS.

1870.

Demonstration Extraordinary
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IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Bishops Thomson and Kingsley, of the M. E. Church.

An Eloquent Tribute to their Memory by Bishop Simpson.

Yesterday morning, Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch, was crowded, on the occasion of the delivery of the memorial sermon by Bishop Simpson on the death of Bishops Kingsley and Thomson, of the M. E. Church. Among the audience were a large number of the clergy of this city and adjacent counties.

The exercises were opened by Rev. Alfred Cookman, of the Delaware Conference, who gave out ymn 1083.

Rev. Charles Cooke, of St. George's Church, then offered prayer,

The nineteenth Psalm and the closing part of the fourth chapter of the First Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians were read by Rev. S. E. Post, of the New Jersey Conference, after which Rev. T. T. Tasker announced the 1077th Hymn.

Bishop Simpson then dellvered the sermon, of which the following is a verbatim report:—

The Bishop selected the following text—it being the 15th verse of the 16th Psalm:—"*Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.*"

He then said:—Sad are our hearts when the angel of death enters the circle of our friends and calls some loved one away. We bow, smitten! The tomb seems dark! And at once we are joined to the spirit world by a strong though unseen tie. When the wise and the good and the great are taken from the family of the Church and of the nation, the hearts of the community are made sad, and, clouded, the congregations feel that God has smitten them. And yet from these signs of sorrow and of death we are called to think of the sovereignty of God; of his care towards his creatures; that death is not unnoticed by Him; that living or dying we are the Lord's! and that especially those who put their trust in Him, and in His Word, are denominated as "saints"; that He seems to bend over their dying bed, and precious in His sight are their dying moments.

It seems sometimes difficult for us to realize this, for so still and quiet, so sad and solemn are such scenes, that we do not think it possible, as we ought to, that God is present in the dying chamber, and that, precious to us as loved ones may be, more precious are they in the sight of God! The reflections on this passage lead us to consider, first, that one great object of revelation seems to be to assure us of the constant presence and supervision of God. We speak of the Work of God as a revelation. It is not only a revelation of His will, which might not be learned from the voices and outgoings of nature, but there is a sense in which this Word takes off the veil from the face of nature, and gives it meaning, and force, and power in all its utterances.

That there is a God, the heavens above us declare, and the earth beneath us echoes back. There is a voice that comes in every gale; there seems to be a tongue in every tree and shrub and flower, that tells us of the wisdom and the skill and the goodness of God. And yet such is the perversity of our nature, and such the veil which sin throws over our hearts, that we go through this world a greater part of our journey without recognizing the presence of God around and about us. It is His declaration that the whole earth shall be filled with His glory; and when the veil is lifted from the heart and the eye, the heavens declare His glory, and the firmament showeth His handiwork. His voice goes out through the earth, and on the winds to the ends of the world.

When God's spirit touches the human heart, the utterances of His word make us feel His presence, and man rises to something like the dignity which God designs him to have—the moral position he ought to occupy, and wherever he goes recognizing the presence of God around him. If he walk in the streets of a crowded city, God is there! If he pass through the untrodden waste, God is there! In the midst of the business of the world, in all its surroundings, and in the pressure and excitements of all its scenes, the man whose heart is right recognizes the presence of God. At home and abroad, in sickness as well as health, in poverty as well as in wealth—everywhere and under all circumstances, when the veil is taken from the eye, God is above us. Even if enemies press us, when the eye is enlightened, the hills and the mountains are full of chariots and horsemen and fire!

The great error of our hearts, and the error of the day, is a failure to recognize the presence of God with us everywhere. If our hearts could but feel this, it would make us strong to think, strong to work, able to suffer, to do and to die, and make us feel that the arms of overlasting love, everywhere and at all times and circumstances, encircled us. What may be the capabilities of man, or what may be the possibilities of man, so recognizing the presence and power of God—who can tell? If God be for us, who shall be against us? If God be in us, what strength can he impart to us!

I have gone into the philosophical rule. I have seen a person isolated on a stand, and the electric current brought into contract with them, and from the end of every finger and the extremity of every hair would go out a stream of fire. That which was unseen, unnoted, and unfelt, becomes, palpable, visible, powerful! So it seems to me a man may be in going through this world. Isolate him from his sins, cut off the connections that bind him to this lower earth, and let the stream of grace be turned on his heart, and let him feel the power and the presence of Almighty God, and in going through this world he becomes a power from whom shall issue heavenly influences touching the world wheresoever he goes. For if God work through a man, what may he not accomplish? As I have said, one great object of revelation is to take off the veil from the face of nature, that God stands revealed as our God, with his influence guiding, directing, strengthening!

It is comparatively easy for us to think of God caring for active workers. The Psalmist says, "The steps of a good man are ordered of the Lord and He lighteth his way;" and the figure is one of parental affection and solicitude. The little child is just beginning to take its first steps, is unable yet to overcome difficulties and encounter obstacles. But the father and mother, bending, watch its steps, direct it in the right pathway, are delighted when it is able to walk, hold it by the hand, and smile at its going forth. And so God is represented as bending over a good man, directing his steps, delighting in his way, and strengthening him to labor. And so, too, this watchful Providence is illustrated reaching to every part of our being. God is with us watching our fall, if we must fall, with great sorrow and care; knowing and counting every hair of our heads. We can more easily believe all this, however, than we can bring ourselves to feel that the dying moment is so especially noted of God. We take an interest in active workers. Society wants strong men, thinking men, planning men, laboring men, men of power. Our hearts are drawn to them. We are co-workers with God, and when and while we can work here, it would seem but proper that God should care for us. His works strengthen us, working in and through us; and when nature fails, when diseases enfeebles, when death draws near, when the power to labor is gone, oftentimes society takes but little interest in us. But how sweet to turn from what may be carelessness and human thoughtlessness, to remember, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

Some of you, my brethren, possibly have or may feel this change in society. When you were younger and stronger, when you could stand in the churches and speak words of life and power; when you were centres around which the moral power of the community gathered, how many warm friends, and kind and active friends gathered around you! When you have been unable to go in and out before the Church; when God has seemed to put you aside to perfect your grace by suffering, the heart has sometimes been pained when friends have seemed few and far between, and the lonely hours have scarcely been comforted by the visitation of a friend or one expression of kindly feeling. Not so with God—watching over the most enfeebled; watching over the moments of old age; watching over the moments when life seems friendless almost; bending over the very bed of death, and uttering of the voice from Heaven—"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints," He shows His unfathomable love for us.

An occasion which calls us together, like this, brings the thought of death very vividly before us; and I think, in the case of our brethren, whose memories are with us to-day, we can well employ the phrase here of "saints." It is true in the highest use of the phrase. It would seem to be one above the infirmities of human nature, and we are too liable to these, and man in his best estate is altogether vanity! Living, there are few of us who would like to assume the title of "saint," and yet there is a sense in which we are such; that is, taken from the original phrase, we are set apart, sanctified and purified by the Holy Spirit. We are in the process of purification, getting ready and preparing for the society of the blessed above, and for communion with God. And those whom God calls in to His Church should submit themselves to His sway, should pray for the guidance and purifying power of the Holy Spirit. The Scriptures apply the term "saints" to the "saints that are in Ephesus," and to the "saints that are in Corinth," and the people of that day had all the human nature we have, and all the imperfections we have, and the term in this modified sense is applicable to all the servants of God.

But to those who have, in His language, devoted their lives to His calling; who have given themselves, with all their power, to the work of lifting this world nearer Heaven; who have given their all to go forth to proclaim the Gospel to man in all its glorious fullness, the term seems peculiarly applicable; and I think I may say of our dear departed friends, that "Precious in the sight of the Lord" were their deaths. What may be included in this phrase, how much may be implied, it is scarcely for us to say. A man, though a good man, who neglects the laws of nature or fails to comply with them, notwithstanding all his goodness, must bear the consequences and the effect of those laws. I don't believe that it is only because a man lives out the days of his life that God intended to have him live. There are laws of nature that environ us on all sides.

And yet where there is no intentional wrong, where there is no intentional violation of the laws of nature, where men endeavor to perform the law of God, there are errors overruled, imperfections are atoned for, and "precious in th sight of the Lord" is every death. And He overrules all the circumstances connected with a death, and endeavors to bring the greatest possible good to them and the community.

And yet I would not inculcate a carelessness for the laws of nature; I would not give any one to suppose that such is the watchful care of God, that do as he may, he will live until a certain period; that living as he choose, life will be of the same length. It is not so. God directs us; gives us judgment, wisdom, knowledge, and we are to care for the health he gives us, for the life he bestows upon us, and thus a great duty falls upon man to live just as long as he possibly can in doing his Master's work. He should care for his physical energies, and preserve them, and it should be one of the great objects of his life so to act that that death may be postponed as far as possible, which is to sever him from the associations of life, and to render him incapable on earth to work for his Master's cause.

But while I would guard that point, I would say, on the other hand, that we are to use the powers God gives us; and though we may make mistakes God can overrule these both for our good and for His glory; and when we die, "Precious in the sight of the Lord" is our death. He so orders all circumstances connected with it that, first, the saint shall be released from earth and taken home to glory, and, secondly, that in his death he shall influence, in some mysterious way, possibly, society all around him.

But the death of the saint is precious in the sight of God in this sense—that He gives, at that time, a clearer sense of His presence, and a greater consciousness of His power. So dear is He, that He comes to the dying room, bends over the dying pillow, and brings a realizing sense to the person dying that God is there. And then that which seems dark becomes light; that which seems difficult becomes easy; that which they dread as painful loses its terrors, and the person calmly, sweetly lays his head on Jesus' breast and breathes his life out there. Oh, how many have said, in the language of Bishop Thomson, when dying, "If this be dying, it is easy to die." At that moment who can tell what visions of glory come to the mind, already partially freed from the chains that bind it to mortality, about to grasp the invisible and dwell in the infinite! The human soul here seems to be strangely constituted. It has always room for another beside it—the indwelling of some spiritual power besides its own, that shapes and influences life. And while there is that strange capability on one hand, there seems to be another—this is the power of attracting itself to something beyond it. It is on both of these that the dignity of human nature is founded.

Man has a fearful responsibility in his power to admit an evil spirit, which will take up lodging with him. For it is in his power to have God dwell in him. The outgoing soul can commune with the powers of darkness, on the one hand, or can seem to grasp the very glories of heaven on the other. A man may, while here, have communion with the Father of his spirit, the Lord Jesus Christ. The soul has this power of outgoing, that can grasp the distant and the invisible, and the dying soul feels but a little more of this power. Ie is nearing the banks; it is ready to join the throng; it is almost listening to the music, almost charmed by the visions, waiting to be numbered with the blest above.

The Church to-day feels, in the death of Bishops Thomson and Kingsley, a sore bereavement. In the whole history of the Church no other such scene has been witnessed. If we trace the lives of the bishops who labored in the Church, a great majority of them will be found to have lived to good old age, and died under circumstances that did not so deeply impress the Church's mind. Bishop Coke was an exception, who, though but partially connected with the Church in this country, labored for the Church in England as well. But Asbury, McKendree, Roberts, Soule, Hedding, and Waugh all lived to a good old age, and all died surrounded by their friends. George died early, yet in mature years, with his family and friends about him. Hamline was in the midst of his family, but life had been ekeing away for years and he resigned. Emory was smitten down in the middle of life, strangely, unpleasantly cut off in one instant, within a short distance of his own home. But these two, among the strongest, among the most talented, among the most endeared to the heart of the Church, in middle life, in a career of usefulness, at a moment when the Church had no thought of such a catastrophe, are cut down within a few days of other—one on the banks of the Ohio and the other on the shores of the Mediterranean. How strange, that their deaths should be so sudden, so unexpected, and so near together!

I pause but for a moment or two, not to recite their history; not to give biographical sketches such as you have already been permitted to read, but to recall some of the prominent traits in their lives and to draw lessons for our advantage. And first, this morning we do devoutly thank God that He ever gave such men to the Church. In their early childhood they had religious training, for, as a general rule, those whom God designs to be preachers in His Church, very early in life He throws around them and gives to them influences which are to make them powers in the world. It is not always the case, but it is God's general rule.

Bishop Thomson lived until the years of a young man before he gave his heart to God. In this city he graduated in medicine. Receiving his diploma at the age of nineteen, from the Jefferson Medical College, he commenced the practice of medicine, but as in the case of Calvin, Luther, and other eminent men, the sudden death of a friend startled him. Shortly after, a sermon to which he listened from the lips of that wonderful man of God, Russell Bigelow—unprepossessing in appearance, strange in his manner, and yet whose words went like a flame through our Western land—shook his fidelity. Subsequently he gave himself to the work of God; and, some two or three years after his graduation in medicine, and after he commenced to practice it, at the age of twenty-one, he sought and found peace in Jesus Christ. Scarcely had he finished his probation in the Church of six months, when he was licensed to preach, and at the next conference was admitted in a travelling connection. He gave himself wholly to the work of a Methodist preacher, but having been blessed with an early education, being possessed of far more than ordinary talent, the Church selected him for literary labor, and Norwalk Seminary, Ohio, was placed under his care. That institution has since gone out of connection with the Church, yet out of it come great influences. He founded a Western university, over which he presided many years in after life.

Bishop Kingsley was born in Western New York. Early in life he was converted, and felt himself called to the ministry. He struggled in the midst of difficulties. He was a young man grown before he was able to obtain an education. I first met him in 1839, just about thirty-one years ago, and when I accepted a chair in Allegheny College I found Kingsley a student—a young man, strong, manly, working, and willing to do anything to support himself in the college. He displayed unusual talent and power, and a class was given him to instruct. He was employed as tutor, with the exception of a short time, when he retired from the college to gain additional means for his support by giving instruction to a few in the primary classes. He thus worked his way through college, and, in 1841, graduated, and—what is very unusual, having entered an institution with very little education and worked his way through it—the very first year after his graduation he was elected to a professorship there; such was the confidence of the faculty and the trustees and the Church in his wisdom, skill, and prudence.

The history of both of these men is before the Church. They were educated, both were editors, both of them had spoken and written. Both were clear theologians—men of might and power. They had been with the Church in its various localities, and in various positions, and then they were called to the highest honor it could bestow upon its ministers. As a mark of the continued affection towards them by the Church, it may be said that in 1852 they were among the highest in votes of those not elected to the episcopal office. Twelve years passed away, and the Church, having had their walk before its eyes, again turned to them, and confirmed the indication given twelve years before, in honoring them with a place in the Episcopal Board.

And right well did they perform their duties. Many of these ministers have sat under their presidency. You know their kindness, their fidelity, their power. Men of deep piety, great modesty, unaffected simplicity, uniting the highest order of talent with the deepest humility and deepest devotion in the cause of Christ. No man who ever mingled with them could doubt their constant and uninterrupted piety. Their lives mark a great era. They were leaders in the latter part of the first century of the Church, and just entered upon the second century. I have alluded to the fact that they were educators. The Church needed them at a time when her institutions were few and feeble, and there are very few men who had so much to do in institutions, and in developing the literary interests of the Church, and laboring to give it an elevation of power in this land and throughout the universe. In all lands and religious institutions their memories will be blest; for they had students scattered over the earth. They found them in China, in India, in California, in Oregon, wherever these bishops went in their widely diffused journeyings they found some who, under their early instruction, had been brought to Christ, and consecrated to the ministry of the Lord.

In their closing scenes we know that all was well. We have not yet heard of the closing scenes of Bishop Kingsley's life further than that such was his uniform devotion to the cause of God that all must have been well. Of Bishop Thomson's death we have full knowledge. It is peculiar that both of them died without their families being with them. Thomson was at home, and yet so sudden was his death that the wife of his affection and the children of his love were not permitted to visit him. Kingsley ended his life on the other side of the ocean. But though they fell without their families being with them, kind friends were around Thomson, and I have no doubt that Kingsley fell in the midst of the missionary families of the American Board that are stationed at Beyrout, for there are loving, manly, noble Christian spirits there, as I can testify to, for in that same place I lay for days in dangerous illness, and received the sympathies and affection of brethren who were there then.

The lessons to the Church are—first, lessons of warning to us as ministers and members, "Be ye also ready." How powerfully this voice sounds in our ears this morning! When many of you, my brethren, meet in your conferences, when you greet each other there, your memories will go back to a few weeks ago, when you little thought that Thomson and Kingsley would be no more. Some of us had not so much prospect for long life as they had, but God ordered differently, and called at a moment least expected, to us at least, and they departed to receive the crown. To us, as ministers who remain, the lesson should be to do the work the Master gives us with increased energy and increased care. The fewer the men who are left the more diligent the workers should be. The nearer we approach to the close of life the more faithful ought we to be; and this morning there are some hearts, I trust, that are resolved to make a more perfect confession of faith than they ever made, and to be every moment more perfectly prepared than they have been in the past.

The second lesson is one of humiliation to the Church. Why is it that God is calling our leaders away? McClintock—dear to all of us, a name honored by all—died and the Church was in tears. Then from the banks of the Ohio came the tidings that Thomson—the gifted, eloquent, and polished writer, the powerful Christian man, Thomson—had fallen, and scarcely had we recovered from this bereavement than there came along the wires the terrible intelligence that Kingsley had fallen in a moment at Beyrout. Oh, how the Church bowed! I was in the New Hampshire Conference, and was closing the services, and the telegram was placed in my hands as I stood in the pulpit. The choir and congregation were singing. I asked them to pause at the close of the verse, and I read the dreadful tidings to them. Bishop Baker burst into tears by my side, and sunk to his seat. Strong men sat with heads bowed and streaming eyes, and for a few moments I never saw a congregation so powerfully moved.

We should humiliate ourselves and see whether we have in any way offended the Great Head of the Church. There is cause for humiliation. We are not faithful as a Church, and devoted as a Church, as we ought to be. We should be more upon our knees. I think, again, that possibly in passing through the centenary exercises we have closed we had too much of the spirit of boasting. We have failed to be grateful to God. Sometimes I have feared that we have failed to give all the credit to God on account of self-congratulation, possibly self-adulation. We have magnified our position beyond what was, possibly, acceptable to God. He may need to smite us to bring us to our knees and make us feel our dependence on Him. And if in any of these things we have been smitten, that the lesson should reach our hearts, let us humbly arise and look up, feeling that He is a jealous God and will not give His glory to men.

Another lesson is this: that the Church should learn to depend more perfectly on God and less on men. There is a wrong feeling pervading the Church. It is among ministers and among members. We should be grateful that God gives man the power in the Church; and yet I think congregations depend too much on their ministers, and ministers depend too much on church arrangements and church officers. It is right that there should be affection; it is right there should be harmony and co-operation; it is right that we have a brotherly love, and yet, after all, the strength of the Church is in the dependence on the love of God, and no man should be suffered to come between us and God. Members of the Church of the living God, do you not expect your ministers to do a large proportion of the work, and are you not dependent upon the strength, the power, and eloquence alone of your minister to conquer the world for Christ? I will not underrate all those strong in faith and hope and love. We should be grateful to God for all the power given, but at the same time learn the Church has the right to go directly to the throne of power and find strength, be the minister whom he may. If he leads well, all right; if he does not lead us well, go directly to the great ear.

And this lesson, in this respect, we would do well to heed and learn. How beautiful the thought, that while God buries His workmen He carries on His work still! How blessed to feel that God guides His Church! He took His Son, sent to earth, from the band of the Apostles, and left them poor, smitten, scattered, and helpless, and yet founded a Church through the instrumentality against which the gates of hell cannot prevail, and who is able at all times and in all circumstances to give to His Church expansion and perpetuity.

But there is in the death of these brethren, it seems to me, a providential voice calling the Church to greater exertion and greater labor than it has yet undertaken in the past. And that voice, it seems to me, comes from Asia's shores. It seems to be strange, and yet I think it is in the order of God that to America has been reserved in a great measure the honor and ability to raise Asia from its stupor and bring it to the foot of the Cross. Our first bishop, Dr. Coke, felt his heart turn with intensest love for Asia. He was then connected with the English Wesleyans, and it was this missionary spirit of his that led him to our shores and over the extent of our then settled country and Canada. The same yearning led him to care for Asia and he looked out; and when men thought missions to the multitudes of Asia, were almost an impossibility, his heart yearned to demonstrate that the Gospel was the power of God unto salvation even in Asia. He plead for it. Men thought him fanatical. At last he succeeded in getting a few chosen young men to go with him and start on a voyage to plant the Church in India. He had almost reached that shore when God called him up higher, and one morning he was found dead in his room. No one had witnessed the struggle. No one had known he was ill. He had retired feeling a little unwell; he desired no aid, and the next morning was found dead. It was a great calamity, as it appeared to me, and in one sense it was. And yet that death of Dr. Coke on the far shores of India—while going to lift a heathen people up, while taking an advanced step in the history of Christian effort—bound the great heart of the Church to India. Up to that moment there were no missionaries there; there was no missionary societies. Coke's great heart yearned for their establishment. He founded missions. He himself was the planner and arranger, not only for the relief of this country, but for India, too. And when he fell, men felt something more must be done. A society was formed; men combined together, and they resolved that India should not be forsaken. Missions were formed and progressed with great rapidity after the death of Dr. Coke.

Now these two bishops have had the honor of laboring in our Church, of laying broad her foundations. Bishop Thomson had been through India and China; had seen the missions, and the last literary work of his life, to comprise two volumes, just coming out of the press, is entitled "Missions in the Orient." He had given his last days to this work of bringing this subject more fully before the Church, and he called upon it loudly in behalf of India and China. It was the great burthen of his thoughts. He plead for China and he plead for India in missionary boards, and on the platform, by voice and by pen; and he asked the Church to take possession of that part of the heathen land. How strangely God has been joining our nation to China! In the midst of all this work, America the youngest and China the oldest have been joining hands. A strange intimacy has sprung up. Burlingame was selected as our Minister and became her Minister. You know the whole history of the embassy, and how he led their chosen men through the world, finding out what might be done for China, and they copied American institutions. America has now aroused China, she has influenced her, and is beginning to arouse India, though she is not so powerful in India as England, as the latter has civil control. But for China, especially, America seems to have a wonderful mission. The first bishop sleeps in the ocean, not far from Ceylon. The first bishop consecrated and ordained over the Methodist Episcopal Church here has his grave by the shores of India; and the last bishop elected and ordained has his grave on the outlook of the Mediterranean—Beyrout. Asia has ever called to the American Church to take possession of India.

Strange seems it to be that the ocean and the land should bind us to Asia. The cemetery is a beautiful spot. On the brow of yon hill, on the out-look of yon sea, the American Missions below, on the way up where Lebanon summit seems to tower towards the clouds—it is there that Kingsley sleeps. His heart of sympathy is silent in the body; but strongly, before it ceased to beat, it beat for India and China. No man has ever rendered the Church so famous in India and China as Bishop Kingsley, by his faith, by his vivid description of the degradation of the people, by his genius, by his piety. This is the labor he had performed, and yet, possibly, it may be that in the death of these men the Church will take a wider outlook. Had but one of them fallen, possibly the shock would not have so deeply aroused the whole heart of the Church. But both have fallen and the stroke is heavy. Let the spirit of these men live in the young men of the land. I am glad to say that the fruit of their labors is appearing. I passed through New York on Tuesday evening. On that afternoon I learned they had just selected six missionaries for China and India, to send them off to reinforce a band of men who have labored so faithfully and long for the conversion of the country to the blessed Saviour.

In Bishop Kingsley's death there is something especially beautiful. I could have wished for him long life. We were waiting for his return. He gave us intelligence. Papers respecting our mission had been sent to him in Germany. We wanted his knowledge and ability. But oh, how grand that death! He had almost completed the circumnavigation of the globe. He had started in June, had scaled the mountains of Colorado, had gone down into California, had sailed across to China, penetrated far into its interior, swept around to India, held its conference, arranged with its laborers for future triumph, had come back to the Red Sea, had gone through that great canal which had just been opened—one of the wonderful works of the world—and there his heart turned to the Holy Land. He sailed from Alexandria to old Joppa, went up to Jerusalem, had stood doubtless by the sepulchre of Abraham and the manger at Bethlehem, had wandered over the little fields and hills of Nazareth, had looked at Capernaum, passed over the Sea of Galilee, looked where fire came down on Mount Carmel, had made his way up to Tyre and Sidon, and had reached Beyrout. He had longed to see Jerusalem; he had talked very much of it and now he had been at the City of the Great King; he had been at Gethsemane; he had looked upon Calvary; had been at the sepulchre and the Hill of Zion; had walked over the places where Jesus' feet pressed this earth and where the apostles spoke in His name; had wandered over the lands where angels used to come down from heaven to earth, to give glad tidings to men; seemed almost to hear the sound of praise through the opening heavens; he had finished his mission and God called him to go up higher; he had seen the gates of the earthly Jerusalem, and his heart was full of love, full of joy, full of zeal, but God said "It is enough;" he completed the journey around the globe and he was taken up to heaven to join the saints in glory; he had no tidings of McClintock's death, but oh! they meet in glory! He had not heard of Thomson's decease, but a glad hand met him on the other shore—and what a meeting there! and with the redeemed! Blessed meeting, where parting is no more!

I might say of these brethren gone that the Church of God could illy spare them. They were men of progress, knowledge, ideas; of deep sympathy for all the movements in the Church; men that were planning for the enlargement of its borders. But they have ceased to work, and now let us gird ourselves for labor. Brethren of the ministry! brethren of the membership! let us covenant before God this day to do better work for the Master than we have ever done before; now, in the opening century, that opens so grandly, to develop the means and resources of the Church and to bring it to a higher plane of action. Let us resolve to conquer the world for Christ, and let Asia be the pivot on which our labors shall rest. Oh, let us conquer that land for Christ. Now for an era of missionary labor; now for an era of heroic valor. Young men, some of you may come to work for the Church in foreign lands; and no matter where you labor, beautifully it will be said of you:—"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of the saints." God grant us, when we fall, to fall on the side of glory. God grant us that when we die we may be permitted to join those dear spirits, and all the loved ones who have gone before us, around the throne of God.

—A Memphis man, who last week brought a suit for $50 damages against the owner of a dog which had killed his cat and left him an unprotected victim of rats, lost his case.

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Opposite Christ Church
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CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN,
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
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4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
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NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF
CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT STORE,
DEPUY'S OLD STAND,
No. 253 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
4 26 6trp PHILADELPHIA

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

REFRIGERATORS.
REFRIGERATORS.
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

BOZORTH'S
FREEZING REFRIGERATOR
FREEZING WATER DAILY.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
No. 1004 ARCH Street,
4 27 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu3m GEORGE W. NICKELS.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal.
April 20, 1870. 4 20 12t*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP, ETC. By Francis Bret Harte. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

All of the stories and sketches contained in this little volume have, we believe, been published in *The Overland Monthly*, of which Mr. Harte is editor, and many of them have been extensively copied by the newspapers, and have achieved a great popularity in all sections of the country. We are glad to see these sketches, and are pleased to see them collected in a book form that will give them a permanent place in literature that they could scarcely enjoy while floating around in the newspapers, for two reasons—they are intrinsically good in themselves and eminently worthy of an even greater popularity than they have attained, and they point very plainly to the right path for American authors to tread if we are to have a distinctively American literature. Mr. Harte is a master of the very rare art of writing a good short story. All of the sketches in this book are short, and yet they say all that need be said, and they apparently exhaust their subjects. Their chief merit, however, is that they show the power of a true artist to detect the latent poetry that exists in the most unpromising subjects, and they are undeniably the finest sketches of the rough life of the gold diggings that have ever been given to the world. Other writers have essayed the same line of subjects, but they have either drawn upon their imaginations or have contented themselves with mere descriptions of the outward characteristics, and few if any have attempted to go below the surface in search of the finer qualities of human nature that underlie even the roughest exteriors. This, however, is the great merit of Mr. Harte's stories, and while, with the instinct of a poet, he keeps in the background the most offensive features of his subjects, his sketches are nevertheless true to life, and they are characterized by a mingling of humor and pathos that accounts in a large measure for their popularity. They are liked, however, by the mass of the readers because they are emphatically American in subject and treatment: they smell of the soil, and they suggest unlimited opportunities for writers who will study the humanity that surrounds them, and put it in their works, instead of adopting Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, or Charles Reade for their models. "The Luck of Roaring Camp," from which the book takes its title, is one of the best of the series, but all are so very good that it is impossible to declare a preference, and we commend them to our readers with far greater cordiality than we do most of the current fiction of the day.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. also send us "Henry Courtland; or, What a Farmer Can Do," by A. J. Cline. The object of this story appears to be to glorify the occupation of the farmer, and with such a worthy object in view we regret that the author did not produce a more entertaining narrative.

—From William Flint, No. 26 South Seventh street, we have received "The Secrets of Internal Revenue," by U. S. Vidocq, edited by Franklin Eliot Norton. This work commences with the attempted assassination of Revenue Detective Officer James J. Brooks, and gives the various operations of the whisky ring in various parts of the country; the performances of the gold ring, with an account of the great gold panic in Wall street in last September, and various other matters of interest. The book appears to have been compiled entirely from the columns of the newspapers, and much of it is put together in a very clumsy manner. So far as the secrets of the internal revenue are concerned, we discover nothing in it that has not already been made public, and we find very little to commend except the fact that it gives a mass of information about the matters of which it treats in a more compact shape than could be obtained elsewhere.

—"Minnesota as it is in 1870," by J. W. McClurg, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is a very complete description of a State that is apparently destined to become one of the most prominent in the whole Union. The Northern Pacific Railroad will make Minnesota, and in view of the early inception of that great work the information contained in such a work as this will be of value to capitalists, business men, and prospective settlers, as well as invalids and tourists.

—From Turner & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal*, *Our Boys and Girls*, and *Every Saturday* for May 7, and *The Transatlantic* for May 10. *Every Saturday* contains a continuation of Dickens' new story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and a large drawing of "Sairey Gamp and Betsy Prig," by Sol. Eytinge.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the latest numbers of *The St. James' Magazine*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

—*The Schoolday Visitor* for May, as usual, presents an agreeable variety of entertaining reading matter for young people.

—The April number of *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* has a number of excellent articles on scientific and practical subjects.

—From John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, we have received a pamphlet copy of a "Discourse on the Life and Character of George Peabody," delivered in the hall of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Feb. 18, 1870, and repeated Feb. 25 before the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, by Severn Teackle Wallis.

—Governor Hendee, of Vermont, is almost well again.

—A small elephant belonging to a menagerie died in Cleveland last week, and one of the papers of the city, which reports that his remains were "bequeathed" to the Western Reserve College, gives him a feeling obituary notice, closing with, "Remember, this is the last night of the show."

—Mr. Lewis Sanctuary, who has canvassed a small town in Vermont, reports that of the ninety-two women over twenty-one years of age in the place, eighty-eight are decidedly opposed to having the suffrage added to their duties, and one would not express an opinion. Minority for woman's suffrage, three.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Rev. Thomas S. Yocum, late of this city, has been called to the rectorship of Christ Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, as the successor of the Rev. W. A. Snively.

—The Rev. J. J. A. Morgan, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Southampton, and for some years a teacher at Hempstead, was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church at Brooklyn last week.

—At the late Episcopal Visitation at Columbus, Ohio, Bishop Bedell stated that between Columbus and Marietta there is no Episcopal church, except at Lancaster; and between Marietta and Ironton there are but two small churches, one at Pomeroy, and the other at Gallipolis.

—Notwithstanding his bad behavior, as viewed from Bishop Whitehouse's standpoint, the Rev. C. E. Cheney seems to have done considerable good work in Chicago. When he took his church in 1860, it was on the open prairie, with some seven members, in a house worth $1200. They now have 330 communicants, and 1100 scholars in Sunday Schools.

—When the Episcopal Diocese of Albany went off from that of New York, says the *Independent*, it was understood that the Episcopal fund was to be divided. But the Diocese of New York refuses; and a bill has passed the State Legislature authorizing the trustees of the Episcopal fund of Albany to sue their New York brethren for the amount.

METHODIST.

—The Free Methodist Church, which was organized in 1860, has now one hundred and nine preachers, and about six thousand members. It has four Annual Conferences.

—Bishop Kingsley leaves a widow and five children. Four of these are daughters, one of whom, Eliza, is married. The son, Frank, is employed by the Western Methodist Book Concern. Before leaving on his oriental tour, the Bishop had his life insured to the amount of $4000.

—There are fifty students in attendance at the Boston Theological Seminary (Methodist). An effort is making to secure the balance of the two hundred thousand dollars, three fifths of which are pledged on condition that all is raised—that the endowment of the Seminary may be completed, and the buildings immediately begun.

—We learn that the congregation of the Eleventh Street M. E. Church last Sabbath received ten new members, and promises to be largely increased. Rev. T. A. Fernley, its pastor, is well known in this city as one of our most active and catholic ministers. A series of sermons now being preached by him on 'Incidents in the History of Christ between the Resurrection and Ascension" is attracting much attention. To-morrow (Sabbath) his subject will be "Thomas; or, the Skeptic Cured." The church is located on Eleventh street, above Washington avenue. The parsonage of the church, 933 Federal street, has recently been handsomely fitted up by the ladies of the congregation.

REFORMED.

—During the past year the First Reformed Church of Freehold, N. J., have erected a neat and commodious chapel in the village of Marlboro, at a cost of over $3000, all of which has been paid.

—The First Reformed Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, is meeting with a steady and healthful growth. Subjected, as some of our readers know, in late years to numerous difficulties, it is cheering to report that since the present pastor, Rev. T. X. Orr, assumed the pastorate, just one year ago, peace, prosperity, and a marked degree of encouragement are made manifest. Large congregations are in attendance on Sabbath as well as the week-day meetings. The subject of congregational singing is receiving attention; and with this in view a fine organ has been recently placed in the capacious lecture-room to aid in the devotional exercises. A congregational reunion is appointed for Tuesday evening next, partly with the design of celebrating the anniversary of the present pastoral relation.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The church and society at Malden, Mass., have voted to extend a call to the Rev. Edward Hawes, of this city, and entertain considerable hope that he will accept.

—The Rev, Edwin P. Parker, of Hartford, who has been called to the Mount Vernon Church as colleague of Dr. Kirk, is a son of the Rev. Wooster Parker, of Belfast, Me., and a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Pond, of Bangor Seminary. His wife is an adopted daughter of President Harris, of Bowdoin College.

PRESBYTERIANS.

—The Presbyterian Board of Publication (Old School) last year employed 156 colporteurs.

—The Presbyteries of Fayetteville, N. C., and Louisiana, have voted against any revision of the old Book of Church Order.

—The Presbyterians of Millersburg, Ky., in conjunction with the Associate Reformed brethren, are about completing a handsome church edifice at a cost of $16,000.

—The Cumberland *Presbyterian* indignantly denies that the reason why that body did not separate during the war "is indicated by the fact that Jeremiah S. Black, Buchanan's Attorney-General, is their great oracle, religiously and politically."

—James B. Converse, son of the Rev. Dr. Converse, was ordained to the work of the ministry as an Evangelist by East Hanover Presbytery. Mr. Converse has a call to the Mackemie Church in Accomac county, Eastern Shore of Virginia.

THE MORMONS.

—A convention of the Godbe-ite Mormon Reform party was held April 6, 7, and 8, in Salt Lake City, by which Messrs. Godbe and Harrison were chosen councillors to the First Presidency, and Messrs. Kelsey and Shearman as two of the Twelve Apostles. The meetings were largely attended. The new movement takes the name of "The Church of Zion." Its first Sunday school was organized February 20. This party takes ground against resisting the National Government on the question of polygamy; and, though its leaders disapprove of portions of the "Cullom bill," they hold that polygamy has become materialized to such an extent in Utah as to produce a proper reaction, and that the practice should be abandoned. They say that, while the "Josephite" movement is directed towards extreme literalism in the interpretation of the Mormon Scriptures, allowing no further revelation, their own movement is the protest of the free reason against Brigham Young.

FREE RELIGIONISTS.

—For some time the objectors against the plan of organizing the right wing of Unitarianism have seemed to have it all their own way. We see, however, that Dr. R. P. Stebbins, in the *Liberal Christian*, once more defends the plan. He and others at first used the organization of the left wing as Free Religionists as an argument why they should do the same. The answer was made that this association is not composed of Unitarians, as such, but includes many outside of the denomination; and that, if the members of the right wing wished to combine in a similar way, it should be with any who accept the supernaturalism of the Bible.

BAPTIST.

—The *National Baptist* prints long tables of Baptist statistics, from which we learn that last year the number of associations increased from 651 to 728; of churches from 12,015 to 15,143; of ordained ministers from 8695 to 8787; of baptisms from 60,787 to 70,172; and of members from 1,141,988 to 1,221,349. This shows that the Baptists have 100,000 more members in full connection than the Methodists. But it must be remembered that the Southern Baptists are now united with their Northern brethren, while the more complete ecclesiastical system of the Methodists has kept the dissevered bodies apart. Were the other immersing churches, as the Freewill Baptists, with their 66,691 members; the Seventh Day Baptists, with their 7336 members; the Disciples (Campbellites), with their 500,000 members, and the Winebrennarians, with their 30,000, to be counted in with the regular Baptists, it would give a total of 1,826,421 members. The Methodist branches have about 2,135,000 members. The Baptist strength is greatest in Georgia, where they have 1478 churches, with an average of 70 members; and in Virginia, where 764 churches have 107,584 members, an average of 150 members. New York has 100,502 members; Kentucky, 88,177; North Carolina, 76,106; Illinois, 59,585; Massachusetts, 39,831; and Rhode Island (the birthplace of the denomination), 9116. Their Sunday Schools last year reported 337,647 pupils. Their 8 general societies report $751,767 receipts; but, as the largest sum, $374,160, was most of it from the sales of the Publication Society, it is impossible to tell what were the exact contributions. The Foreign Missionary Society received $196,898, and the Home Mission Society $144,032. If the average, leaving out the sales, comes up to only about 30 cents for each member, it must be remembered that more than half of this membership is in the South, where it is mainly composed of colored people, and where the missionary societies have hardly begun to appeal. Of other parts of the world, Canada has 43,375 Baptist members, Europe 256,628 (mainly in England and Wales), Asia 18,740 (mainly Karens), Africa 1215 (mainly Liberians), the West Indies 19,544, and Australasia 2410—making a total of 342,282, not much more than one quarter of the number in this country.

—The Baptist Educational Convention held last week in Brooklyn was well attended by the public, and addresses were made by the leading Baptist educators of the country.

UNIVERSALISM.

—The *Christian Leader* complains that not a single religious paper has published its figures correcting a widely circulated statement that Universalism is declining relatively to other sects.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF T. B. Chapman, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick Machine Shop, steam engine, boiler, etc., southwest corner of Beach and Marlborough streets, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage (together with the 12-horse-power steam engine, boiler, and shafting) and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Beach and Marlborough streets; the lot containing in front on Beach street 51 feet and on Marlborough street 75 feet 2½ inches; thence southwest 71 feet 2½ inches; thence southeast 13 feet; thence northeast 20 feet; thence southeast 62 feet to Beach street—the lot forming an L. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, $3500 may remain on mortgage. Possession June 1, 1870.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 23 30 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuthsám
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 2 19smwfm

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mwsAT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores consisting of
1,587 Blankets (woollen),
1,156 Uniform Coats,
15,011 Uniform Jackets,
88 Great Coats,
445 Sack Coats,
4,312 pairs Trowsers,
125 pairs Drawers,
1,073 Flannel Shirts,
77,602 pairs Stockings,
211 Forage Caps,
606 pairs Boots,
7,903 pairs Bootees,
5,000 Shelter Tents,
2,800 Canteens,
4,304 Knapsacks (strapped),
and other articles.
TERMS CASH, payable in United States currency.
All property purchased must be removed within five days.
Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General United States Army. 4 26 6t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., late of Charles Chauncey, Esq., deceased.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, No. 1. The three-story brick Mansion and large lot of Ground, fronting the river Delaware, between Wood and Talbot streets, adjoining General Edward R. Grubb and John D. Abercrombie, Esq., having a front of about 210 feet on the river, and extending back to Pearl street. The house is three stories, built of brick, has two parlors, large dining room, two kitchens, waiter room, and ten sleeping rooms, hydrant water, hot and cold baths, gas, range, etc.
The situation is one of the most beautiful on the river, with fine views up and down and of the opposite shore, the lawn extending to the water edge, with a stone wall along the whole front. The house is surrounded with large shade trees, and the garden and grounds are laid out in a tasteful manner, with many rare and beautiful trees, and the entrance to the mansion is laid with a beautiful tessalated pavement.
No. 2. Is a large lot of ground on Pearl street, opposite No. 1, having a front on Pearl street of about 300 feet, and in depth about 110 feet on Talbot street. On this lot is the gardener's cottage, stable, and carriage house, hot houses, and is well stocked with fine fruit trees, including pear, plum, and fig. Also, grape vines of the usual varieties.
No. 3. Also a large lot at the southwest corner of Pearl and Talbot streets, having a front of 275 feet on Pearl street by 216 feet on Talbot street, bounded by heirs of Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.
The above premises are about two squares from the steamboat landing and railroad station, and the same from St. Mary's Hall, one of the best female seminaries in the United States, under the charge of Bishop Odenheimer, who resides on the Green Bank, and being only one hour's ride from Philadelphia and three from New York, and almost hourly, make this a most desirable residence.
Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the arrival of the cars from Philadelphia. Terms, one-half cash, balance on mortgage, payable in one or two years. $200 to be paid down on No. 1, and $100 on Nos. 2 and 3, when sold.
FRANKLIN WOOLMAN, Agent,
4 23 smf 8t] No. 70 HIGH Street.
Burlington, New Jersey, April 22, 1870.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and Valuable Residence, Brewery, and Work Shop, No. 1645 N. Tenth street, south of Columbia avenue, 80 feet front, 144 feet deep to Hutchinson street, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Tenth street, south of Columbia avenue; containing in front on Tenth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 144 feet to Hutchinson street—2 fronts. The improvements are a large and valuable three-story brick residence, fronting on Tenth street; has two-story back buildings, parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens and work-room on the first floor; 7 chambers, gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc.
Three-story brick building 40 feet front, fronting on Hutchinson street, supplied with a 20-horse-power engine, and all machinery and fixtures requisite for carrying on a first-class brewing business; is now occupied as an ale and porter brewery, and doing a good business. Also, a two-story brick building, fronting on Tenth street, used as weaving rooms. Terms—$19,500 may remain on mortgage. The brewery is leased for 5 years, from November 24, 1869, and the residence for one year.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—
No. 1. Desirable Lot, N. W. corner of Haverford road and Forty-third street.—All that lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Haverford road and Forty-third street (late Lexington street), Twenty-fourth ward; thence along Forty-third street 107 feet 1½ inches to ground of Maurice Osthemier; then along the same west 160 feet to a 40 feet wide street; thence along said street east 53 feet 11 inches to the Haverford road, and thence along said Haverford road east 168 feet 8 inches to the place of beginning. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $150. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage for 3 years.
No. 2. Lot, Forty-third street, adjoining the above.—All that lot of ground adjoining the above on the North; containing 100 feet in front on Forty-third street, by 160 feet in depth to said 40 feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $180. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage for 3 years.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick cottage, Forty-fourth street, North of Eadline street, Twenty-fourth ward, 30 feet front. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome three-story brick cottage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Forty-fourth street (or Belmont avenue), 210 feet north of Eadline (formerly Eagle) street, Twenty-fourth ward; the lot containing in front on Belmont avenue 30 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet to Lex street. The house contains 8 rooms and summer kitchen; gas pipes, verandah, and vestibule; large grape arbor and a variety of grapes; garden in front and rear, planted with flowers, dwarf fruit trees, etc. Terms, $3,025 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 313 Market street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable three-story brick residence, No. 402 S. Front street. On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Front street, south of Pine street, No. 402; the lot containing in front on Front street 41 feet, and extending in depth 109 feet; also, a lot in the rear adjoining on the south, extending southerly 20 feet to an alley; thence easterly about 12 feet; thence northeasterly in an oblique direction (by a 3 feet 6 inches wide alley) about 10 feet to a corner; thence 16 feet 6 inches to a corner; thence westerly 21 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning. The house is well and substantially built, and could be altered into a store or warehouse at a small expense. Long cellar, ice-house, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 23 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Desirable Business Location. Three-and-a-half-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 531 Callowhill street, west of Fifth street. On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 3½-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Callowhill street, 38 feet 4 inches east of Sixth street, No. 531; containing in front on Callowhill street 19 feet, and extending northward, at right angles with Callowhill street, on the east side thereof, 50 feet 6 inches; thence westward, parallel with Callowhill street, 14 feet 5 inches; thence southward, at right angles with Callowhill street, 4 feet 6 inches; thence westward, parallel with Callowhill street, 4 feet 7 inches; thence southward 46 feet to Callowhill street, and thence eastward along Callowhill street 19 feet. House has the gas throughout. Will rent for $700. Terms, $1500 may remain on mortgage. Possession July 1, 1870.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 23 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very desirable Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1116 Vine street, west of Eleventh street. On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Eleventh street, No. 1116; containing in front on Vine street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 101 feet to a 20-feet wide alley. The house has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 23s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. — Well-secured Irredeemable Ground Rent $45 a Year.—On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured irredeemable ground rent of $45 a year lawful money, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifth street, south of German street; about 19 feet 6 inches front, and in depth about 125 feet, more or less. It is secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 741 S. Fifth street, and the interest is punctually paid.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 26 30 M7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Large and Valuable Lot, Northeast corner of Walnut and Cope streets, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, 20½ feet front, 135 feet deep to Sansom street. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Walnut and Cope (formerly West) streets, Eighth ward; containing in front on Walnut street 40 feet 7 1-5 inches, and extending in depth along Cope street 135 feet to Sansom street—two fronts.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m 7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Very elegant three-story brown stone Residence, No. 1805 Spring Garden street, west of Eighteenth street, 36 feet front, 171 feet deep; two fronts. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant double three-story brown stone messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Spring Garden street, west of Eighteenth street, No. 1805; containing in front on Spring Garden street 36 feet, and extending in depth 170 feet 11 inches to Brandywine street—two fronts. The house is new, well and substantially built, and finished in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences; has hall in the centre, parlor, reception room, dining room (with butler's pantry), 2 kitchens (with soapstone washtubs and sinks), and 2 water-closets on the first floor; 3 chambers, saloon sitting room, library, and bath room on the second floor; 5 chambers, bath room and billiard room on the third floor; marble mantels throughout, front stairway, doors and window sash solid walnut, plate-glass front to third story, 6 stationary washstands, with floors lined with lead, bell calls, gas, hot and cold water, 2 furnaces, 2 cooking ranges, dry cellar, with bath, large yard, underground drainage, etc. Terms, half cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Now open for examination.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 22 30 m 7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SON'S SALE.—Business Stand—Brick Livery Stable and Dwelling, Nos. 1026, 1028, and 1030 Coates street, west of Tenth street, 36 feet front, 178 feet deep to Melon street, two fronts.—On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant double three-story brown stone messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Spring Garden street, west of Eighteenth street, No. 1805; containing in front on Spring Garden street 36 feet, and extending in depth 170 feet 11 inches to Brandywine street—two fronts. The house is new, well and substantially built, and finished in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences; has hall in the centre, parlor, reception room, dining room (with butler's pantry), 2 kitchens (with soapstone washtubs and sinks), and 2 water-closets on the first floor; 3 chambers, saloon sitting room, library, and bath room on the second floor; 5 chambers, bath room and billiard room on the third floor; marble mantels throughout, front stairway, doors and window sash solid walnut, plate-glass front to third story, 6 stationary washstands, with floors lined with lead, bell calls, gas, hot and cold water, 2 furnaces, 2 cooking ranges, dry cellar, with bath, large yard, underground drainage, etc. Terms, half cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Now open for examination.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 22 30 m 7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate on the north side of Coates street, west of Tenth street; the first containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 106 feet 5¾ inches; the second 30 feet front, 88 feet deep; the third 20 feet front, 178 feet 9¾ inches deep by survey, and by deed 175 feet. The improvements are a genteel two-story brick dwelling, with two-story back buildings (has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, furnace, etc.), No. 1026 Coates street, and a large two-story brick stable, Nos. 1028 and 1030 Coates street; has stalls for 54 horses, carriage-room, hay-loft, etc. Terms—$11,500 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 23 30 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable 2½-story Brick Dwelling and large Lot, No. 1611 Christian street, 72 feet front. On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable 2½-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Christian street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1611; the lot containing in front on Christian street 72 feet, and extending in depth 62 feet 7½ inches, together with the common use and privilege of a 3-feet wide alley. The grounds are planted with fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, etc. Would be very valuable for an ice cream saloon or beer garden. Subject to 4 ground-rents of $54, amounting to $216 a year.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 23 30 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1526 Bodine street, north of Jefferson street, with 2 three-story brick dwellings in the rear. Seventeenth ward. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground, situate on the west side of Bodine street, 219 feet three-quarters of an inch north of Jefferson street, No. 1526; the lot containing in front on Bodine street 24 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet 9 inches. One of the houses fronts on Bodine street, No. 1526; and 2 in the rear forming a court. Clear of all incumbrance.
Terms—Half cash. Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 117 Friedlander street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, and Race and Vine streets.—On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Friedlander street, west of Twentieth street, No. 117; containing in front on Friedlander street 18 feet, and extending in depth 68 feet. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1629 Poplar street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Poplar street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1629; containing in front on Poplar street 18½ feet, including half of a 2 feet wide alley, and extending in depth on the eastern line 103 feet 9 inches, and on the western line 103 feet 9¾ inches. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $111. Possession 1st of June. May be examined.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 23 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 929 Filbert street, with 4 three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, forming a court. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Filbert street, west of Ninth street, No. 929; the lot containing in front on Filbert street 20 feet, and extending in depth 240 feet to a street. The improvements are a two-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, fronting on Filbert street, and 4 three-story brick dwellings in the rear, forming a court. Terms—$3500 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick hotel and dwelling, known as the Fifth Ward House, No. 813 Fitzwater street. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings (ten rooms), and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Fitzwater street, corner of Lisle street, No. 813; the lot containing in front on Fitzwater street 20 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 10 feet wide alley leading from Lisle street to Russell street. Has the gas introduced. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Terms—$3500 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand, four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1843 Lombard street, west of Eighteenth street. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard street, west of Eighteenth street, No. 1843, containing in front on Lombard street 16 feet, and extending in depth 49 feet to 3 feet wide alley. The house contains 9 rooms, gas, range, etc.
Terms, cash. Immediate possession.
Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60 (silver).
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF ANN COULTER, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Ninety desirable lots, Chelten avenue, School street, Coulter, Penn, Queen, Hansberry, Pulaski, Morris, Laurens, and Wissahickon avenue, Germantown. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those ninety very desirable lots of ground, having a large lot on Chelten avenue, School street, Coulter, Penn, Queen, Hansberry, Pulaski, Morris, Laurens, and Wissahickon avenue, Germantown.
They will be sold according to a Plan, which may be had at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 23 30m7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very desirable Lot, Twelfth street, north of Cherry street, 21½ feet front, 107 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 86 feet north of Cherry street; containing in front on Twelfth street 21 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 107 feet to a four-

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WOMEN AT THE CLINICS.

The Controversy in this City—The Proposed Action of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The vexed question whether females shall attend the clinical lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital will be decided at the annual meeting on Monday next of the contributors to that institution. The following interesting facts will show what has already been done in the matter, and the reasons for adopting the rather unusual course of submitting it to the contributors for their decision.

From the official records it appears that on October 25, 1869, an application was made by the officers of the Female Medical College that the students of their college be admitted to the lectures of the hospital, when it was resolved that the steward be authorized to sell tickets to such female students connected with the Women's Medical College. On the 6th of November a disturbance was made by some of the students attending the clinical lecture of that day, not only in the lecture-room, but in the yard of the hospital and in the adjoining street, so as to cause severe animadversion from a large part of the public press. This led to a special meeting of the managers on the 13th of the same month, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, It appears the resolution adopted by the board at their stated meeting on the 20th ult., authorizing the attendance of female students at the clinics of the hospital, has given rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of many physicians and students of this city; and

Whereas, Such opposition was entirely unexpected, from the fact that female students had been attending the clinics of the Blockley Hospital of this city, as well as the Bellevue Hospital of New York, and those of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Zurich, Switzerland, without, so far as we were aware, there being any opposition; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the managers of the hospital to avoid giving any just ground for dissatisfaction; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the medical and surgical staff of the hospital, and to provide for separate clinical instruction to the female students of medicine, on at least one day in each week, and that on the completion of such an arrangement the other clinical lectures be confined to classes composed of males only.

At an adjourned meeting held December 6, 1869, the committee reported, "That having had a conference with the medical and surgical staff of the hospital, and a full discussion of the subject referred to the committee, they report that the entire medical and surgical staff expressed their opposition to the establishment of a separate clinic for female students, and their willingness to continue the clinic to mixed classes, under the restrictions and upon the conditions expressed in their communications to the committee herewith presented," viz.:—

At the meeting held at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dec. 2, 1869, the medical staff, after submitting their views on the subject of separate instruction of female students, being unable to accede to the proposition of the committee or the board, and being informed that any other proposition looking to the present solution of the difficulty would be received, under existing complications, and in view of the fact of the managers having already granted the right by the sale of tickets to female students to attend the clinics of the hospital, submit the following propositions:—

1. That clinical instruction shall not in the least be restricted or abridged.

2. That female students shall only attend on one of the two clinical days of each week; and that on this day all cases deemed by the lecturer indelicate or improper to be witnessed by them, shall be reserved for the first part of the hour, when these students shall be notified, in order that they may withdraw; and, on their not doing so, the lecturer shall have the option of dismissing the class.

3. The above arrangements to continue only until the expiration of the term for which the tickets have been already sold.

4. These conditions to be announced to the medical class.

Signed on behalf of the Medical and Surgical Board.

Some doubts having subsequently been expressed whether the proposed arrangement would be satisfactory to the students, the subject was referred back to the committee, who, on the 29th, received the following communication from the medical staff:—

Gentlemen:—As we have reason to think that you may be waiting a further communication from us, we beg leave to state that since your last meeting we have decided grounds for believing that the temporary arrangement proposed will be as generally acceptable to the faculties and students concerned, and to the profession at large, as any that can be devised. We have, however, agreed to one alteration in the second proposition, so that it shall read, "the lecturer shall dismiss the class," instead of shall have the option of dismissing the class.

Signed by Secretary of Medical Staff.

The Board of Managers "then resolved that the report of the committee be accepted and the plan proposed for conducting the clinics was unanimously adopted;" but the change in the plan suggested in the communication of the secretary of the medical staff was respectfully declined.

Under this arrangement the clinical lectures have been regularly held, without disturbance of any kind, and, from appearances, seemed to be giving satisfaction to all parties. Inasmuch, however, as many members of the medical profession, some of whom are valued contributors to the hospital, were taking occasion to express, in very decided terms, their opposition to the course adopted by the board and sanctioned by the medical staff of the hospital, the managers, at their meeting on the 23th ult.,

Resolved, That the question whether tickets shall or shall not be issued to female students to attend the general clinical lectures at the hospital be referred to the contributors at their annual meeting, to be held in Fifth-month (May) next, for their instructions in the case.

It is this notice that will give particular interest to the meeting on the 2d proximo.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The understanding at present is, that a few days prior to the coming election the police are to haul in colored men on any and every pretext.

—The will of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, the eminent and popular pianist, who died in Rio Janeiro recently, was admitted to probate in this city yesterday. The will was made here as far back as January 14, 1856. The estate is valued at $25,000, and reverts to the brothers and sisters of the deceased.

—Our suburban residents will for awhile be kept on the alert, the 1st of May bringing with it the usual marauding firemen's parties.

—With the exit of Sheriff Lyle the last hold of the Democracy of this city perishes.

—Would it not be well for the Finance Committee of Councils to ascertain what becomes of *all* the moneys collected in our police station houses as fines?

—$25,000 for a new station house, exclusive of price of ground, *is* rather steep. Can Mr. Martin throw any light on the subject?

—A correspondent desires to know if there are not some ex-bounty-jumpers on the Eleventh district police force? Perhaps Mayor Fox can tell.

—The Mercantile Library Reading-room will be open for visitors to-morrow from 10 A. M. until sundown.

—Mr. Samuel Bell was sworn in, yesterday, as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and entered upon his duties.

—Charles H. Addicks has been appointed Deputy Naval Officer at Philadelphia, vice Samuel Bell, resigned.

—The usual devotional May exercises will commence in all the Catholic churches to-morrow.

FROM F. GUTEKUNST, No. 712 Arch street, we have received a fine photograph of the Capitol Buildings at Washington. The National Capitol is one of the very few public edifices in this country that are entirely creditable to the æsthetic culture of the country. The Capitol is at once imposing in itself, as such a structure should be, and it is suggestive of the uses to which it is devoted. Mr. Gutekunst has succeeded in getting an admirable view of it, and this photograph is certainly one of the best, if not the very best picture of this great national edifice ever made. The photograph neatly framed will make an appropriate and attractive decoration for any wall.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Captain George H. Brannix, late of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, died at his residence in this city this morning, after a short illness. Captain Brannix was formerly attached to the United States Regulars, with which he served for many years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he connected himself with the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry as lieutenant, and by his skill and daring soon rose to the captaincy. Deceased has a host of friends, both military and civic, who will all sincerely regret his sudden demise.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.—On Thursday, the 28th instant, Mr. C. Pequignot, of the firm of C. & A. Pequignot, the well-known manufacturers of watches and watch-cases, sailed for Europe on the Cunard steamer Palmyra. The business of the firm, which has recently been removed to new quarters at No. 608 Chesnut street, is of such large proportions that one of its members is required to make the journey across the ocean every year.

CAPTURED.—Thomas Mellon, a fugitive from justice from Camden, had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning on the charge of stealing a boat valued at $50 from one William Clement. The boat was found in Thomas' possession. He was held to await a requisition.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Suspension—The Scranton Sale—The Lehigh Region and the Schuylkill Supply—A Miners' Demonstration—Quotations, Etc.

There is as yet nothing new to report in relation to the Schuylkill suspension. The operators are no nearer a settlement, and the men have no better prospect for a righting of their wrongs, if wrongs they have. The men in their present position get but little sympathy from any quarter but their own, and consumers in particular view them with especial distrust. The consumer, if he has any fellow-feeling for the miner at all, views the matter in this light: The miner may get insufficient wages. He may desire higher wages, but higher wages will make higher priced coal. We are not able nor willing to pay for higher priced coal, on account of a general reduction of our incomes consequent upon a general fall in prices. We are therefore opposed to any advance of miners' wages, no matter what the necessity may be. So the matter stands.

The monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company was held in New York on Wednesday last. The rates have been already published. As compared with the sale of last month there was an average decline of 16 cents per ton. The price of lump was 5 cents lower, of steamboat 13 cents, of grate 13 cents, of egg 12 cents, of stove 21 cents, and of chestnut 3 cents. The suspension has not had the effect of making an advance of rates, in this locality at least, if the prices have lowered when one-third of the trade is stopped, can the Schuylkill operators be expected to resume operations, which will increase the supply, on the condition of an advance of wages? If no arrangement can ever be made by which the conflicting regions can be made to harmonize, and by which fair competition can be possible, either by an equality of wages and a reduced cost of transportation for the unequal side, or by a surplus of labor in the more fortunate region which will produce a willingness to accept a lower rate in other places, the possible effect at some future time may be a total abandonment of the Schuylkill region.

The demand of the week in this vicinity has been somewhat active. The weekly report of the Reading Railroad, published yesterday, shows a slight advance in the quantity brought down over that of last week.

Owing to the refusal of the Lehigh men to load the cars of the Reading Railroad, the cars of the Lehigh Valley and Luzerne Railroad Companies are now used by the Reading company to supply the line of the Schuylkill from the Lehigh region. The Lehigh roads are running to their full capacity. There have been several rumors of serious strikes in this region, but none of importance have yet been reported. The damage done the Lehigh and Delaware Division Canals by the recent rains has not yet been entirely repaired.

On next Monday a grand parade of the Workmen's Beneficial Association will take place in St. Clair. It is said that this will be a large and most gorgeous affair. As St. Clair is situated in the region now in suspension, it is supposed that those who are to take part in the demonstration have had an abundance of time to make the most extensive arrangments, and a great success is anticipated.

The prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond are substantially the same as those of last week.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending April 29. They are considerably lower in the average than those of the preceding week:—Bucksport, $2; Portland, $1·75; Boston, $1·90@2; Charlestown, $2; Fall River, $1·75; Gloucester, $2·40; Marblehead, $2; Newburyport, $2; New Bedford, $1·75; Providence, $1·75; Pawtucket, $1·90 and tow; Bridgeport, $1·65; Fair Haven, $1·75; Norwich, $1·70 and tow; New York, $1·20@1·30; Washington, $1·10; Savannah, $2.

The following are the rates from Baltimore:—To Rhode Island and points on Long Island, Sound, $2·25; to Philadelphia, $1·10; to Boston, $2·50@2·60.

A SCOUNDREL.—Some eight months ago a young German named John Schible, aged nineteen years, came to this city and succeeded in ingratiating himself into the favor of a family named Schneider, who reside in the rear of No. 311 Race street. The young scoundrel told a pitiful tale of want, and the family compassionating him, gave him board and lodging. As time progressed and John obtained no work the family began to grow uneasy, but the rascal quieted their alarm by telling them that he shortly expected help from his sister. The head of the Schneider family works in a sugar refinery, and by hard labor had been enabled to lay by a few dollars. A day or two ago John disappeared, and an examination showed that previous to leaving he had broken open the trunk in which the fund was kept and taken the whole of it. Amongst the cash were eight sovereigns and a new $20 bill. The latter has been traced to a clothing-store on Market street, where the scoundrel purchased a suit of clothes with it.

ONE OF THE "RANGERS."—This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a citizen noticed three young men lurking in the yard of a house at Ninth and Watkins streets. After searching around the whole neighborhood he finally found a policeman, whom he notified. The officer, without stopping to arrange any plan, rushed off in a flurry, and, approaching the place without any caution, gave the rascals due notice, and they fled. He pursued and managed to capture one of them, who gives his name as James Gorman. James is a member of the organization know as the "Schuylkill Rangers." On his person were found a revolver, bowie-knife, and black-jack. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

SETTLEMENT OF AN ESTATE.—Some weeks ago we published an account of the admittance to probate of the will of the late Bernard Maguire, of this city. The executors have had several meetings and have reported the following as the settlement of the estate. From the figures presented our readers can judge as to how such matters are managed:—The whole appraised value of real and personal estate, $61,633·34. Debts and funeral expenses, $1000; executor's commissions, $3081·99; United States tax, $3600; expenses in settlement of estate, $1200, making in all $8881·67; leaving to be distributed in legacies the sum of $52,751·67.

LECTURE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The second public lecture since the opening of Dr. Saunders' College will be delivered by its president, who has been so long an educator, and who announces in another column that his subject will be, "How to train the young." We believe the Doctor will find a full house of interested listeners. It is a singular and pleasing incident that he follows Judge Axtell, whom he trained as a pupil, on the subject of "Training," so that he can refer his audience to the eloquent speaker they heard last Monday evening as a specimen of his work.

WHISKY SEIZURE.—Collector Evans and Deputy Collector Lamon yesterday visited an old cooper shop at Thouren and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward, and among a pile of old stand casks found seven hogsheads, containing 1023 gallons of corn whisky. The whisky, which is supposed to have been a lot hurriedly removed from the Fourth District, in which Detective Brooks is now operating, was distrained and placed in a Government warehouse.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—An impecunious chap named John Mann early this morning entered the third story of a house at Second and Coates streets, and removed therefrom a dress valued at twenty-five cents. The proprietor of the place captured John as he was leaving, and handed him over to a policeman. The latter transferred him to Alderman Toland, who sent him down to Mr. Perkins, who superintends the City Boarding House.

HELPING HELP.—A female named Adaline Williams was engaged some weeks since as a domestic by a family residing on Sixteenth street, below Lombard. Yesterday Adaline suddenly disappeared and with her $15. The authorities were notified, and Adaline was soon captured. She will have a hearing to-day at the Central.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning Robert Maule, awning maker, York road and Callowhill street, entered a drinking saloon at Dilwyn and Callowhill streets, and seated himself on a barrel. In a few moments he rolled off, and not arising the inmates of the place went to his assistance, and found him dead. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—On Wednesday next the centennial anniversary of the Presbyterian Church of Frankford will be held. The services will be very interesting, and will include some fine music by the choir.

SUICIDE.—Early this morning George Brown, residing No. 4409 Wood street, Manayunk, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS.

A Meeting of Citizens at the Mayor's Office.

A large meeting of the substantial citizens of Philadelphia was held this afternoon at the Mayor's Office, with reference to the Richmond calamity. Mayor Fox was called to the chair, and Caleb Cope and Charles Rogers were selected as secretaries.

Mayor Fox said that Philadelphia has the reputation of being among the first to move where distress and affliction occur, and it seemed to him that her citizens should have an opportunity to contribute of their wealth. There are many families who are bereft of their only support, or crippled in such a form as to be deprived of that succor which a father or brother only could furnish. Some have died, others are dying. He hardly knew what steps to take, but he at least thought that he would be safe in inviting the good citizens of Philadelphia to come together and counsel with him.

He then a read a letter which had been sent him by the Postmastress of Richmond, and the following despatch:—

RICHMOND, Va., April 29.—Thanks for the gratifying information your telegram conveys. Our people are keenly sensitive to such evidence of sympathy and kindly feeling. The sum raised will be well bestowed, many families being deprived by the catastrophe of their only support. JOHN MCDONALD,
Secretary of Commonwealth of Virginia.

To Hon. DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. Boardman stated that it was sixty years since Richmond had experienced a calamity which sent a thrill of horror over the country. Again that beautiful city is enshrouded in mourning, which appeals to our Christianity and humanity. He was sure that Philadelphia, as she had done on more than one occasion before, will stretch forth willing and generous hands in aid of this suffering people. Dr. Boardman then offered the following resolutions:—

1. The citizens of Philadelphia assembled at the office of the Mayor in response to his invitation of this date, have heard with the deepest solicitude of the overwhelming calamity which has recently occurred in the city of Richmond.

2. Recognizing the sacred ties of a common country and a common brotherhood, we tender to the stricken people of our sister city the assurances of our unfeigned sympathy in this season of their universal sorrow.

3. We especially condole with the numerous households so suddenly plunged into mourning, and commend them to the gracious care of that all-wise and compassionate God who alone can sustain and comfort them.

Resolved, That a committee of forty citizens be appointed to solicit, receive, and remit contributions in aid of the sufferers at Richmond.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to transmit a copy of this minute to the municipal authorities of Richmond.

The Mayor then asked how the committee should be appointed, and on motion his Honor was directed to do so.

General Collis suggested that the Mayor be advised to call in the aid of the clergy, and that they be requested to take up collections at the services on Sunday. Adjourned.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 328, being an decrease of 10 over those of last week, and an increase of 74 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 175 were adults; 153 were minors; 242 were born in the United States; 65 were foreigners: 22 were people of color; and 10 were from the country. Of this number 49 died of consumption of the lungs; 18 of convulsions; 38 of scarlet fever; 28 of inflammation of the lungs; 16 of debility; 11 of disease of the heart; 12 of old age; 8 of marasmus; and 3 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

	Wards.		Wards.
First	11	Seventeenth	10
Second	13	Eighteenth	9
Third	6	Nineteenth	22
Fourth	17	Twentieth	22
Fifth	11	Twenty-first	9
Sixth	7	Twenty-second	4
Seventh	18	Twenty-third	8
Eighth	5	Twenty-fourth	13
Ninth	9	Twenty-fifth	10
Tenth	13	Twenty-sixth	16
Eleventh	4	Twenty-seventh	27
Twelfth	10	Twenty-eighth	4
Thirteenth	10	Unknown	10
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	12	Total	328
Sixteenth	10		

MAY DAY.—The at-one-time festival of the first of May will to-morrow make its *debut* for the present season. The sweet, the balmy May will to-morrow open its lovely arms and receive us to its soft embrace. How lovely, how divinely sweet the thought! This present condition of the thought is appropriate under the existing circumstances of clear sky and summer air. Should the dawn of to-morrow, however, bring a northeaster, a dull, sullen rain, or an overcast sky, the metaphor should not be so expressed. The embrace would then be one of coldness, and, consequently, disagreeable. The loving arms of a Queen of the May, no matter who she might be, would then be decidedly preferable. But alas! that time-honored institution is now no more. We no longer dance around a liberty-pole crowned with flowers, having for our mistress the prettiest girl in the neighborhood. Every one now selects his own May Queen and dances around her and with her to his heart's content. But such is life.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A WOOLLEN MILL.—Whitley McKnight, aged seventeen years, was killed this morning at Schofield's mill, Manayunk, by being caught in the carding machine. He resided on Riley street.

HAMMER AND BUSKIN.

The "Red Day" at the French Theatre.

Yesterday about 11 o'clock a few unhappy looking gentlemen assembled in front of the French theatre in Fourteenth street. Among them were Mr. William Butler Duncan, Mr. S. Salomon, and Mr. Frederick Pallman, the first principal stockholder of the French theatre, the second charge d'affaires for Mr. Grau, and the last present lessee of the theatre. Mr. Grau being in Europe, of course he was physically incapacitated from attending. To give the reason of this meeting it is necessary to go some way back in the history of the theatre. In the spring of 1869 the French Theatre was without a lessee. Mr. Bateman and Mr. Grau both endeavored to get it. Mr. Grau offered the most, and the theatre was handed over to him for five years at a yearly rent of $20,000, comprising the house on Fifteenth street. At that time Mr. Grau was quite wealthy, having made some $135,000 on the Ristori engagement. Mr. Grau paid down $10,000 deposit, and commenced immediately to improve and enlarge the theatre at a cost of some $30,000 to himself. This was at his own risk, and he was supposed to get the benefit of the enlargement. Immediately after this Mr. Grau's *opera bouffe* company came over from France, and is generally very well known to have lost a great deal of money for its manager. In fact, so much that little by little he lost all he had, and gradually got behind hand in his rent. When the *opera bouffe* broke up Mr. Grau was some $10,000 behind hand, and during the summer, the theatre being untenanted, the matter got worse and worse, until Mr. Grau in despair vouchsafed some property he possessed to meet the demands of the stockholders, who were rather hard on him, considering that he had made such notable improvements and been to such expense for their theatre. Again, lately, Grau got in debt for rent, and, when owing some $12,000 here, he suddenly left for Europe, leaving his affairs in a very bad state of collapse. Immediately Mr. Duncan, the banker, commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against Grau to dispossess him on account of non-payment of rent. It was on this decision that the sale took place yesterday. The lease was first put up for sale for the three years and a half unexpired term, and after some desultory bidding was knocked down to Maurice Friend for $300. It was announced then that anybody who sought Grau's unexpired lease would have to pay Grau's arrearage of rent, amounting to $12,000, besides the $20,000 a year. But Mr. Friend paid his deposit like a man. Then the costumes, scenery, and properties of Mr. Grau were put up. As they were not exhibited, though the list seemed very long, no one knew what they were. The highest bid was James H. Taylor's, stage manager of the Grand Opera House, to whom they were knocked down for $200. It seems doubtful whether he will get them, however, as Mr. Duncan, in leaving, enjoined that nothing be allowed to leave the theatre without his permission.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.

A Crazy Man Amuses Himself by Throwing Street Cars off the Track.

About 9 o'clock last night, says the Louisville *Journal* of Thursday, a man made his appearance near the corner of Fourth and Green streets, whose actions created some excitement. He started a minstrel show, and told the boys who had congregated around him that he would show them how Johnny Allen does "Josephus Orange Blossom," and after singing awhile he danced. Just as he was dancing after the last verse a street car came along, when he ran out and stopped the car to tell the driver that the "wheels had been turning." The driver, seeing that he was fooled, started on with the car, when the *pro tem.* showman got a large rock, and, following the car, dashed it under the wheels, throwing the car off the track, when it run into the gutter. After this success the showman quit his first business and turned his attention to street cars, and these he watched sharply until he got a chance to repeat the act on the next car, which he succeeded in. Finally, he went a little beyond Walnut street to a lot where some trees had been recently cut down, and, getting three or four large limbs from them, he again went for the cars by placing them, one at a time, under the wheels, and every time would make a complete success in throwing the cars into the gutter. After he had thrown eight or ten cars in the gutter, a little boy who was passing near the Opera House informed Officer Dennis Meagher of the strange man's doings, and the officer immediately went after him. When found he fought manfully, and said that he was taught by his mother that all men in America were free, and that he intended to be free if it took all summer to do it in. The officer succeeded in arresting him.

General Sypher.

To climb with sweat and toil the Congressional tree—to reach out and grasp the fruit of victory, and find it, after all turn into ashes like the apple of Sodom, is indeed something to *sigh for*.

It was Brooks, the wicked, who, perceiving the Louisiana aspirant on the point of becoming an integral part of the legislative body, reduced him to a cipher.

Gird up thy loins, O Sypher! and prove that there is nothing in a name.—*N. O. Republic.*

FOR THE LADIES.

LADIES' SUITS.

GREAT VARIETY

1000 SUITS FROM $8 to $200.

HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Lace Jackets, etc., very cheap.

Ladies' Underwear, astonishingly cheap and fine.

SILK CLOAKS, New Designs.

BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, etc., Lower than Gold Prices.

AGNEW & ENGLISH,

No. 839 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

AND

No. 29 South NINTH Street,

1 18p TWO DOORS ABOVE CHESNUT.

REFRIGERATORS.

SECOND SEASON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.

Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.

King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.

SOLE DEPOT,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,

Central House-furnishing Store,

915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & CO.,

Proprietors and Manufacturers.

4 7 thstu4m8p

Received too late for Classification.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of THE NEWSBOYS' HOME ASSOCIATION will be held at the Home, No. 915 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Officers and Managers for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting. ENOCH LEWIS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1870. 5 30 2t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF BUZBY & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims will be settled by either of the late partners, at Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

GEORGE L. BUZBY
JOHN L. BUZBY.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1870. 4 30 6t*

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

COPYING PRESSES, COPYING BOOKS.

200 pages.....$1·00 | 500 pages.....$1·50
700 pages.....$2·00 | 1000 pages.....$2 50

Copying Brushes that will wet 100 leaves without dipping in water.

Holt's New Cancelling Machines, $8·00. Authorized by the Treasury Department.

Plain and Ornamental Printing.

Croquet, 16 kinds, from $4 per set up.

mwf R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

CROQUET,

EIGHT BALLS AND MALLET, good article, full size, reduced to $4 per set.

W. G. PERRY,

4 23 stuthsm5t No. 728 ARCH Street.

CROQUET

Furnished the Trade.

W. G. PERRY,

4 23smw8t No. 728 ARCH Street.

The Annual Election

FOR

President and Board of Directors

OF THE

Point Breeze Park Association

Will be held at the Park

On MONDAY, May 2, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M

1t S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

MATCH $500.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.

Goodin names s. g. Harry D.
R. P. Stetson names b. m. Gazelle.
Admission, $1. 4 30 2t

NATURE'S GIFTS,

SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

A

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint,
Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
Sure Cure for Debility,
Sure Cure for Jaundice,
Sure Cure for Marasmus,

And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for

IMPURE BLOOD,

And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive

FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

$100 $100 $100

Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.

Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

These remedies will rebuild their Constitution faster than any other known remedy.

The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudices of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

H

Constipation,
Flatulence,
Inward Piles,
Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea,
Heartburn,
Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried or Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering at the Heart,
Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture,
Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side,
Back,
Chest,
Limbs, etc.
Sudden flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh,
Constant imagining of Evil,
and Great Depression of Spirits.

All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

O

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

O

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

TESTIMONY

Like the following was never before offered in behalf any medicinal preparation:—

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases

F

of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German

L

Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS,

Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 23, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in

A

my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD,

Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dys-

N

pepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAS. M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.,

Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.

This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrap-

D

per of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store,

NO. 631 ARCH STRREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1·00
Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen.....5·00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles 1·50
Per bottle, or half a dozen for.....7·50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. 16 swfp1t

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Death of Prince Demidoff.

Sketch of His Career.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of Prince Demidoff.

PARIS, April 30.—Prince Anatole Demidoff de San Donato, husband of the Princess Mathilde de Montfort, of the imperial family of France, died this morning, aged sixty.

The Pope and the Plebiscite.

It is reported that the Pope has advised the French clergy to cast their influence and votes on the *plebiscite* in favor of the Government.

The Greek Brigands.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Times* this morning reviews and comments on the atrocities of the Greek brigands, and emphasizes the call upon the great powers to interfere in the affairs of Greece, to the end that similar outrages may be prevented in future.

England on America's Specie Payments.

The *Saturday Review* anticipates an entire restoration of American credit only when, regardless of Supreme Court decisions, the resumption of specie payments shall be an established fact.

English Stock Market.

On Monday next, in consequence of the semi-annual settlement of the Bank of England, there will be no transactions in the stock market.

Latest Quotations.

PARIS, April 30.—The Bourse closed quiet at 74f. 27c.

HAVRE, April 30.—Cotton opened quiet on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, April 30.—U. S. 5-20s opened firm at 90¾.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum closed quiet and steady.

BREMEN, April 30.—Petroleum opened firm at 6·24.

HAMBURG, April 30.—Petroleum opened active at 142f.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obstructing Railroads.

BOSTON, April 30.—William M. Corney, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of placing obstructions on the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, remains in custody. He adheres to the first story, that he discovered and removed the sleepers from the track, thus saving the train and narrowly escaping being shot. The examination will probably take place at Dedham.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The morning hour was taken up by private reports from the Committee on Military Affairs, the only public matter being a bill to extend the time for the completion of the military road from Fort Wilkins, at Copper Harbor, in Michigan, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, which was passed.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, took up the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

Senate amendment to the joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers. Concurred in.

Senate joint resolution relative to the establishment of a light-station at Choptank River, Maryland. Passed.

Senate bill to create additional land district in the Territory of Dacotah, to be called the Springfield and Pembina District, passed.

Senate bill to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, passed.

Senate joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, passed.

Senate bill authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, N. Y., to change its location to Port Jarvis. Passed.

Senate bill to authorize the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, or its assigns, to change the established line of said road in the State of Nebraska. Passed.

OBITUARY.

Prince Anatole Demidoff.

The death of this distinguished personage is reported by cable. Prince Demidoff came of a very wealthy and distinguished Russian family, and was born in Florence in 1812. He was made Prince of San Donato by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and married the Princess Mathilde de Montfort, daughter of Jerome Bonaparte and Catherine of Wurtemburg, but having obliged himself to bring up his children, should any be born, in the Roman Catholic religion, contrary to the rule of his own country and his own religion, he lost for some time the favor of the Emperor Nicholas. He was summoned home to answer his offense. His marriage, however, had no issue and was soon dissolved. On the outbreak of the Russian war against Turkey in 1853 he was attached to the Russian Legation at Vienna and made Councillor of State. On various occasions he evinced a liberality not inadequate to his immense possessions by donations and foundations for public charity and the promotion of science.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROO